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**Friday, May 28, 1971
Jyaistha 7, 1893(Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

No. 5—Friday, May 28, 1971/Jyaistha 7, 1893 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 28, 1971/Jyestha 7,
1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मार्च 1971 में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने की गई तालाबन्दी के फलस्वरूप हुई क्षति

* 12। श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी . क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत मार्च में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में तालाबन्दी कितने दिन तक जारी रही ,

(ख) इस अवधि में कर्मचारियों तथा सरकार की कितनी क्षति हुई , और

(ग) इस तालाबन्दी के प्रमुख कारण क्या थे और भविष्य में इसकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के उद्देश्य से क्या ऐह्तियासी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 13 मार्च, 1971 से 28 मार्च, 1971 तक ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों को वेतनों में लगभग 47 लाख रुपये की और कारपोरेशन को 124 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई ।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या द्वारा 'निर्बन्धानुसार कार्य और धीरे चलो' के नुह पर तयका मारना है । हाल के मध्य-

जैसे बुर्माग्यपूर्ण तरीके अपनाने के परिणामस्वरूप अतर्हणीय विमान सेवाएं स्थापित हो गयी और बहुत से विमान भूमिस्त्र किये जाने पड़े । इस परिस्थितियों में क्या कि एयरलाइन को चलाना असम्भव हो गया, प्रबन्धक-वर्ग ने तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी ।

27 मार्च को चार प्रमुख संघों के साथ एक सम्मेलन हो गया जिसके अनुसार यह तय किया गया कि तालाबन्दी समाप्त की जाए और विमान सेवाएं पुन सामान्य रूप से शुरू की जाये । जैसा कि मैंने इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था उसका अनुसरण करने हुए सरकार ने एक समिति का गठन किया है जो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सगठनात्मक एवं प्रशासकीय रचना तथा उसके प्रबन्धक और कर्मचारी वर्गों के आन्तरी संबंधों की जांच करेगी, और विशेषतः उसकी कार्मिक नीतियों एवं कार्य-प्रणालियों की दृष्टि से सरकार को सिफारिशें प्रदान करेगी ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : जम्हो जैट का जन्म 11 अरर आया है लेकिन लगता है कि यह विमान सेवाएं बँलगाडी की मनोवृत्ति से चलाई जा रही हैं । विमान कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष व्याप्त है और इस बात को लेकर मैनेजमेन्ट के साथ जो बानी चल रही थी और एम्पलाइज यूनियन की एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग 13 मार्च को दिल्ली में होने बानी थी ऐसी स्थिति में 13 मार्च की ही मैनेजमेन्ट द्वारा लौक आउट डिक्लेयर कर देना यह कर्मचारियों के नुह पर तयका मारना है । हाल के मध्य-

बधि चुनाब में सत्ताधारी दल को दो तिहाई बहुमत मिलने के बात कर्मचारियों के साथ ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार करना कहाँ तक उचित व सही है यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : चुनावों के साथ इस तालाबन्दी का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में बतलाया है स्थिति ऐसी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बन गई थी कि तालाबन्दी करने के सिवाय उस समय कोई और तरीका ही नहीं था लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि स्थिति इनकी निराशाजनक नहीं है जितनी कि माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाई है। मुझे आशा है कि अब स्थिति सुधरती जायेगी और वास्तव में जो जैट गेज आई है उसके अनुसार ही यह हमारी विमान सेवाएं चलेगी।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि मैनेजमेन्ट के साथ जो निमोजिएणंस चल रही थी, चर्चा चल रही थी तो वह बातें ऐसे मोड़ पर आकर खड़ी हो गई थी कि उससे कोई अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता था और जब दस पर विचार करने के लिए ट्राम्पलाइन यूनियन की एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग यहाँ दिल्ली में 13 मार्च को होने वाली थी तो ऐसी स्थिति में 13 मार्च को सुबह ही से अर्थात् उसके 7 घंटे पहले से ही लोक आउट मैनेजमेन्ट द्वारा डिक्लेयर कर दिया गया और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को बेतनो में लगभग 47 लाख रुपये की हानि उठानी पड़ी है तो आखिर इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है यह मैंने सवाल किया था ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति यह है कि उस समय तक अर्थात् 13 मार्च तक कर्मचारियों ने जो वह "नियमानुसार कार्य" और "धीरे धीरे" जैसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण तरीके अपनाये थे उसके परिणाम स्वरूप हमारी विमान

सेवाएँ स्थगित हो गयी थीं और ऐयरलाइन को चलाना असम्भव हो गया था तब और कोई चारा न रहने के कारण मजबूर होकर प्रबन्धक-वर्ग को तालाबन्दी की घोषणा करनी पड़ी। हालाँकि उस समय हमारी ऐसी हो गयी थी कि सारे देश में हमारी सेवाएँ नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो गई थीं और किसी को पता नहीं चल रहा था कि कोई विमान जायेगा भी या नहीं जायेगा। जब ऐसी बुरी स्थिति हो गयी तो सिवाय तालाबन्दी करने के हमारे पास और कोई चारा नहीं रह गया था और इसलिए उसे करना पड़ा। वैसे हमारे लिए इस करना कोई प्रसन्नता की बात नहीं थी और ऐसा कोई अपने मन से नहीं करना चाहता है और मजबूर हमें वैसा करना पड़ा। मुझे आशा है कि वैसी स्थिति फिर कभी हमारे देश में नहीं आयेगी।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : कर्मचारियों के साथ जो एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ था दो साल पहले वह खत्म हो गया और उस समय कोई नया एग्रीमेंट किया जाता जंग कि वह नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइब्यूनल ने सिफारिशें दी और खोसला कमिशन ने कर्मचारियों के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें दी तो शासन ने उनको क्यों नहीं स्वीकार किया और उन का क्या कारण है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : उस के आधार पर कर्मचारियों के साथ बातें चल रही हैं। जो पुराने एग्रीमेंट थे वह अब समाप्त हो गये। उसके बाद बातचीत प्रारम्भ हुई थी। मुझे खेद है कि उस समय वह नया एग्रीमेंट नहीं हो सका। अगर वह हो सकता तो ऐसी स्थिति शायद पैदा न होती लेकिन वह खोसला ट्राइब्यूनल को मद्देनजर रखते हुए ही अब आगे बातचीत चल रही है। वैसे अभी भी नया एग्रीमेंट नहीं हुआ है लेकिन कर्मचारियों के साथ अब बातचीत हो रही है।

और मुझे आशा है कि सारी स्थिति सुधर जायेगी।

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी : खोसला कमिशन के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि उसकी सिफारिशें.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। आई ऐम सोरी।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Is it not a fact that the strike and go-slow attitude and the subsequent lock-out were largely due to the controversy that was raised about Avro 748? Has a decision been taken about the air-worthiness of Avro or safety of Avro? Secondly, what exactly is the load that Avros are carrying now? The stipulated load that an Avro is capable of carrying is 44,500 lbs.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about lock-outs.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The whole controversy was around Avro 748. What is the load that Avros are carrying?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I think the hon. Member is not correct when he says that the lock-out was connected directly with the Avros. This lock-out was the result of action which the IATA took, not the pilots; that was an earlier situation which developed, if you will remember, towards the end of December. Then I may say that we have set up a committee to look very carefully into the air-worthiness of the Avros and that committee's work is proceeding. We expect a report within the next two months or so. After that report is received we will very carefully look into the recommendations and if anything is necessary to be done we will do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister has just now reminded us that this lock-out did not arise out of any

dispute with the pilots. During the period of the lock-out certain skeleton services were operated, or tried to be operated. I want to know from him whether it is a fact or not that these skeleton services were operated by the executive pilots, who altogether probably number only 15 or so in the Indian Airlines, whereas the regular pilots, the Commercial Pilots' Association, have issued a statement saying that since this dispute was not with them they were prepared to offer their services to run the skeleton services in the interests of the public. When there was no dispute with these pilots, why were they not permitted to operate the skeleton service and why only the executive pilots were utilized?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Before I answer the question I must say that although the pilots were not directly concerned with this, there was a dispute earlier and it was a continuing dispute resulting from the December situation. But the hon. Member's point is quite simple. When a lock-out is declared, you lock-out the entire staff. It is not possible to lock-out selectively that you lock-out the air hostesses and leave out the pilots. When you lock out the entire staff are covered by that lock-out. But the executive pilots, being employees of the management, are not effected by the lock-out. Therefore, the only pilots we could possibly use were the executive pilots.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The hon. Minister has stated that a committee has been set up for the purpose of going into the question of organisation of the Indian Airlines. Will that committee go into the question of the feasibility of adopting a policy of workers' participation in the management so that in future the differences between the management and the employees can be narrowed down?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The Committee, will recommend specially with regard to the personnel policy. That can certainly include workers' participation. But I may mention that the broader question of workers' participation in the

public sector undertakings is separately under the active consideration of the Government.

**Development of Kovalam Beach
in Kerala as a Major
Tourist Centre**

*122. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THIANKAPPAN**: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the development of Kovalam beach in Kerala at a major tourist centre ;

(b) the estimated cost of the Kovalam project ;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far ; and

(d) how long it will take to complete the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) The plans of the cottages, the beach service centre and the hotel have been approved, and construction work with commence shortly.

(b) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 221.58 lakhs.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 16.25 lakhs has been incurred so far.

(d) It is hoped to complete the project during the Fourth Plan period.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : I would like to know from the

hon. Minister whether the Government have under consideration a proposal to extend the line of Boeing service upto Trivandrum which will pave the way for attraction of foreign tourists and can thus earn foreign exchange. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government have any proposal for the development of other tourist centres in Kerala and, if so, the details thereof.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : As regards the first question, the services of Boeing are going to be extended to Trivandrum by 15th October. As regards the second question, there are a number of projects which have been taken up by the Central Government. A number of improvements and expansion accommodation have taken place at Aranga Niwas at Thekkady and also at Muskat Hotel. A Youth Hostel is going to be constructed at Trivandrum soon. A jetty construction was also financed in Kerala ; celebrations of Onam festival was subsidised.

**Life Insurance Corporation's
Investment in Public and
Private Sector**

*123. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the policy followed by the Life Insurance Corporation for investment in the public sector and private sector industrial undertakings ; and

(b) the amounts invested so far in each sector and the yields on such investments ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Hitherto public sector industrial undertakings, specially in the Central sector, were not expected to raise their requirements of long-term capital either from the capital market or from the financial institutions. LIC had, therefore, little scope for investing in these undertakings. The statutory framework governing the investment policy of the LIC makes no distinction between public sector and private sector industrial undertakings. The companies in which investments have to be public limited companies and their share and debentures or the loans to be granted to them have to satisfy the criteria prescribed in the law for what have been designated as 'approved investments'. Investments of the "unapproved" category can be made only within a certain overall limit. Government have recently taken a decision that public sector industrial undertakings should not be precluded from taking recourse to public financial institutions. LIC's investments in the public sector industrial undertakings are expected to increase gradually as a result of this decision.

(b) L.I.C.'s investments in the industrial undertakings in the public and the private sectors as at 31st March, 1970 and the yields earned thereon during 1969-70 were as follows :-

	Investments (Rs. in crores)	Percentage Yield during 1969-70
(i) Public Sector	1.14	10.72
(ii) Private Sector	233.94	6.83

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : In the statement, some guide-lines have been made for approved category of investment. But as regards "unapproved" category of investment, the statement says :

"Investments of the 'unapproved' category can be made only within a certain overall limit."

May I know from the hon. Minister what is the overall limit ? Secondly, may I know whether in regard to "unapproved" category of investments any guide-lines have been made or it has been left to the officers to do it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Normally, an overall limit is never supposed to go beyond 15 per cent. But even there, naturally, the financial propriety, the prudence and their knowledge of the investment also counts. The investment Committee goes throughly into these matters.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : According to the Government's policy, the small-scale industries are getting preference. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the LIC has been requested to give more financial assistance by way of investments or loans to backward areas for the development of small-scale industries.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We are not giving directions in this matter. Normally, they are supposed to look uncreasingly to the social objectives. Naturally, they are also supposed to look to the developmental aspects the investment also. In the recent years, therefore, the LIC is looking for investment avenues in the Electricity Boards, the Housing Boards, etc. They will look into the investments of backward areas also if they are viable as such.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: If you look at the statement, you will find the monstrosity of investment so far as private sector is concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the balance is so much tilted against the private sector that it got Rs. 233.94 crores and the return on that is only 6.83 per cent whereas the return on investment in the public sector which is only Rs. 1.14 crores is to the tune of 10.74 per cent.

Therefore what is the investment policy followed by the Board when the return for the public sector is 10.72 and when the return from the private sector is 6.53 ? How does the investment Board like this ? We would like to know from the Minister about the private sector investments and as to how much is shared between the different business houses who have got this. After the new policy decision is taken has the Government decided to take note of the new trends and see that between 1971 and 1972, the policy is reversed ?

MR. SPEAKER : Ask one question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You will not allow me a second question ; that is my difficulty.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He has asked a legitimate question. I asked it myself when the reply was formulated. Till 1968 Government was discouraging investment the Government sector or public sector. There was a change in the policies since 1968 onward. It was sometime in January, 1970 that positive indication was given that public finance corporations and institutions should look to the public sector undertakings with more interest. I would like to tell the hon. Member that Rs. 183 crores or so invested in the Electricity Board though they are not actually public sector or Undertakings. That has been done. He wanted to know about the categorisation etc. I would be glad to give that but there are more than 1,000 private sector companies. I have not got that information, nor their classification. I can very well understand his worry. I am sure with the change in the policy and approach of the Government this difference that we see now will not survive.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I said, monopoly houses. How much is invested ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have not got that information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is quantum of LIC investment made in Calcutta-based Eastern region, both in the public and private sector, compared with Bombay-based western region within the last 3 years ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If it is his intention to find out whether there is less investment in the eastern sector, I am prepared to concede that. But if he really wants some specific information may I seek the indulgence of the hon. Member to put another question specifically ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will put a short notice question ; you will accept, I hope.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The investment policy of the LIC about investment in the private sector is scandalously private. Is it the policy of the LIC to buy shares and holdings of big money bags and monopolists to extricate them out of financial morass ? During preceeding 6 months period, have any such holdings been acquired by the LIC ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If the hon. member puts a specific question I will give him the information.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is it part of government policy ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As I said, the policy certainly is to see the economic trends and act accordingly. Such holdings are in the interest of the policy holders and as investments, this may be attractive. Normally they do that. There is nothing unusual about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let him first ask him to supply a list of moneybags.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : There are two sectors to which the LIC gives importance the private sector and the public sector,

There is also another sector which is very important, the agricultural sector. Are they contemplating investing heavily in the sector, which is very much neglected now by the LIC. So that our kisans are benefited?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The agricultural sector is also a part of the private sector. Rural electrification is something very important for the agricultural sector. As I said, nearly Rs. 183 crores have been invested in electricity boards.

Fall in the Value of Pakistani Rupee

*124. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the value of Pakistani Rupee has been fallen considerably in the world markets ;

(b) if so, the exchange rate of Pakistani Rupee with Indian Rupee before the last devaluation of Indian Rupee and now ; and

(c) the effect, it is likely to have on Indian Rupee ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The value of the Pakistani Rupee in unofficial dealing is reported to have declined as seen from the reported change in the rate of exchange from Pakistan Rs. 10.10 per U.S. dollar in January 1971 to Pakistan Rs. 11.80 per U.S. dollar in the middle of May, 1971.

(b) Prior to the devaluation of the Indian rupee on June 6, 1966, the official rate of exchange between the Pakistan was 1 : 1. Following the devaluation, the official rate of exchange between the two currencies works out to 1 : 1.57.

(c) The decline in the value of the Pakistani rupee in unofficial dealings is unlikely to have any consequences for the Indian rupee.

SHRI S. C. SAMANA : Are Government aware that after devaluation of the Indian rupee, Pakistan was allowing more and more subsidy to the exporters to earn more foreign exchange instead of devaluing their rupee, though it is equivalent to devaluation ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Yes, I think Pakistan was trying to do that also, but I do not see how that affects the value of the Indian rupee. The main question is about the internal economic policies Pakistan follows for its own sake.

SHRI PILOO MODY : International competition.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That need not affect the Indian rupee as such.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to ask a general question, whether external pressure internal necessity cause the devaluation of the currency.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Unless there is internal pressure, there is no external pressure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think Shri Banerjee has rightly answered that.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Recently, after trouble started in Bangla Desh, many people, particularly refugees and also other people who have taken shelter in India, brought with them whatever savings they had. In this way, a lot of Pakistani currency come in. I understand that the Government of West Bengal

wrote to the Government of India about fixing some kind of exchange rate between the two currencies so that the poor refugees may not suffer. Has he looked into this matter or has anything been done about it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly this question was taken up and we have made some arrangement. But I do not think I need go into it during the question hour. If he wants to know something about it, let him see me.

DR. RANEN SEN : Though this question that Shri Chaudhary has put relates to a confidential matter and therefore need not be gone into in detail now at least it should be made known as to what is actually Government's policy which has been circulated to respective departments and offices in the border areas, because the poor people particularly who are bringing some money, whatever they could bring, find a lot of difficulty in the exchange market. There is bad blood between the local businessmen and these poor people. Therefore though it is a confidential matter, still what the official exchange rate is should be made known to the public. Otherwise, these poor people are being exploited and cheated and there is a lot of difficulty experienced on this score.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : All the branches of the State Bank of India working in the border areas have been given certain instructions about it. Certainly, in the beginning there was some confusion, but after the instruction were issued, I have not heard any specific complaints. Of course, there are always anti-social elements taking advantage of such a situation. Some private money-lenders may possibly have taken advantage of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is the State Bank taking any advantage ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : In this situation, we gave certain instructions to the branches about these transactions.

DR. RANEN SEN : This is not a correct statement. I represent a border constituency. You should understand our difficulties. People there ask me. I have to say 'I do not know' So they have to go to the businessmen. No-body knows. Certain instructions might have been given to the State Bank of India, but how do the people know ? How do the business houses know ? This should be known.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If he has got any specific complaints, he can come and discuss them with me. We will certainly sort out any problems that are there, I think it is much better that we go into details about it separately. I am prepared to discuss them with him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about the common man ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : In pursuance of the same question, I think it is very necessary that the poor refugees know exactly what they are going to get for their money. Unless they know and it is widely broadcast, they are likely to be cheated. Whatever small amounts these poor refugees might have been able to bring with them should be exchanged at the announced rate. So nobody is confused about the rate, it should be widely broadcast. Instead of letting them be cheated, this is what should be done.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The point is not about fixing up any exchange rate for the same. Let us be clear about that. It is a question of helping the person in difficulty. Whatever they bring will certainly be recorded, but what is to be given for their use in Indian currency is a matter that has been fixed up. This is not going to be for conversion by any body and for any sum.

It is only for the purpose of helping the refugees.

Utilisation of PL 480 Funds

*125 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRY) be pleased to state : (a) the progress made in the negotiations between India and U.S.A. for utilising the accumulated PL. 480 Rupee funds in India ;

(b) the concrete proposals that are being discussed in this connection ; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRY) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c) The utilisation of a part of the accumulated PL. 480 funds for technical and agricultural education and for housing and urban development has been under discussion with the U.S. authorities. In this context, the question of creating endowments for these activities is being discussed. These discussions have not yet reached a stage where formal proposals emerged. These matters involving inter-governmental decisions will take time to mature. Meanwhile, the funds remain invested in the Government of India securities.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : The total accumulation of PL 480 is about Rs. 2,500 crores as on November 1970. Now it might be more. The hon. Minister said that discussions are going on as to how to utilise these funds in agricultural education and other things. I want to know whether Government put forward any proposals to utilise the funds for the development of the country in such fields as the building of basic industry.

Is it not a fact that U.S. authorities are not agreeing to utilisation of the funds for these development projects, but agreeing only for agricultural college and for creating some endowment ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is only a constructive effort to make use of these funds for developmental activities. Proposals for two or three types of endowments are being formulated and discussions are going on. As I told you, these inter-governmental discussions raise many complex issues and a decision on them takes time.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : That money will be kept like that till the discussion is completed ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That money will be certainly invested in the endowment and the interest from the endowment will be used for the developmental activities. That is the basic plan now. That does not cover the entire PL. 480. funds. Let us also be clear about it. I do not want to give that impression, because at the present moment there are certain investments in securities ? Besides funds which have been given by way of rupee loan, are supposed to be paid in the course of the coming 40 years, and as repayments become due, the funds are credited to PL-480 account. Thus funds get accumulated. That general question of PL. 480 funds will also have to be gone into in detail, and some examination of the problem has also been undertaken.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : May I know whether there is any concrete proposals put forward by the Government of India how to utilise these funds ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As I said these are the proposals that have been made. The other funds taken as loan are already invested in certain Government securities. This money goes on accumulating after payment of interest and repayment of capital. What is to be done with that money ? That is the basic question that we have to deal with. About the money at present accumulated, the proposals to which I made a reference have been made.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : With regard to the accumulated PL 480 funds, may

I know whether Government also contemplate constituting a sort of revolving fund in which the State Governments are also associated for undertaking various developmental activities in the States ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : For instance, in the case of the endowment for agricultural universities, it is the States which are going to run the universities. Naturally in any developmental activity that we undertake, the States will have a share.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
What is the total of the PL 480 fund and have we utilised any amount from that ?

Are we still purchasing foodgrains under PL 480

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We are going to stop the purchase of foodgrains under PL 480 by the end of 1971. The total rupee deposits for PL 480 imports from 1960 to 31-3-1971 amount to Rs. 2234.38 crores and the interest accruals to the United States Government amount to Rs. 231.80 crores, so that the total is Rs. 2466.18 crores.

श्री इश्वारक सम्मली : मे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एल०-480 के रुपये के इस्तेमाल के बारे में सरकार ने क्या पालिसी बनाई है, इस रुपये पर किस का कंट्रोल है और किन चीजों पर यह खर्च किया जा सकता है। पी० एल०-480 के रुपये के बारे में बहुत बुरी बुरी खबरें फैली हुई हैं कि उससे न जाने क्या क्या हो रहा है। क्या सरकार को इस बात का नालेज या जानकारी है कि यह पैसा किन किन वस्तुओं पर खर्च होगा और कितना खर्च होगा ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Yes, Sir, the Government is aware of the position because most of it is invested in Government securities. Naturally some part of it is used for U. S. usage in India and we are making provision in the Budget

for that. But we do not know the details of their internal expenditure. But we know what money has been withdrawn for U. S. usage.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that a part of PL 480 funds had been apportioned for rural electrification scheme in India and if so what is the amount ? Is it also a fact that the amount apportioned for West Bengal falls far short of the requirements of the State and if so may I know whether the Government will increase the amount for West Bengal for rural electrification ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have not got that particular figure if you ask a specific question, I shall furnish information.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : In view of the fact that PL 480 funds accumulated due to import of foodgrains from the United States, will the hon. Minister consider a proposal to divert part of the funds if not the entire funds for agricultural development ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The funds have been used in the Budget for the last so many years. There is no question of diverting it now. Some funds come under the ownership of the United States authorities and we have made proposals how to make use of that.

Conference of All India Bank Employees

126. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the All India Bank Employees Conference held in New Delhi in April, 1971 criticised Government for its failure to follow up the nationalisation of Banks with measures to make it a success ;

(b) whether Government have received a copy of the resolution passed at the Conference ;

(c) If so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government there to : and

(d) the other points discussed at the conference and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.
(VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESH-
WANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d)
A statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

In a Conference held in April 1971, the All India Bank Employees Association passed some resolutions pertaining to the banking industry. Copies of these resolutions were forwarded by them to the Government. Some of the important matters referred to therein were extension of credit to small farmers and other categories of neglected sectors, curbing the supply of credit for speculative and unproductive purposes, merger of small and one - State banks, nationalisation of all remaining banks including foreign banks giving representation to the employees on all policy-making bodies at all levels of banks, reconstitution of the Boards of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, etc.

Since the nationalisation of the Banks, we have placed before ourselves the two basic objectives of creation of large scale employment opportunities and extension of credit to hitherto neglected sectors. Considerable progress has already been made in this direction and the policies of the public sector banks are being re-oriented to achieve these objectives. Large borrowal accounts are also being scrutinised more carefully with a view to put down the use of bank credit for speculative and unproductive uses. In my meeting with the Custodians of the public sector banks last month, several important

issues relating to the policies and programmes of the banks were discussed in depth. The views expressed by the All-India Bank Employees Association will be given due consideration while taking decisions on various matters which relate to this vital sector of our economy.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : May I know whether there is any proposal for the extension of credit facilities to the small farmer and, if so, the details thereof ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is one of our major planks in the new policy of nationalised banks, to give credit to the so far neglected sectors, of the population, particularly in the priority sectors. The small farmer is also one of them. But I can not say with satisfaction that the policy was implemented thoroughly, because there were certain procedural difficulties and there was the question of attitudes of the people working in that field. In order to facilitate this change a Credit Guarantee Corporation was formed which started functioning since the beginning of April and which would guarantee the loans of this type where possibly the third party security will not be necessary. This will give confidence to the Branch Managers to form a judgement on the loan proposals and to take a decision on these applications. So, this is really one of the important, major planks. Naturally, it will take some time, because the first major objective of the nationalised banks was to reach the unbanked areas and underbanked areas. Therefore, there has been a certain expansion of branches. Some people have started finding fault with this expansion. I suppose there was a small element of wastage in opening new branches, but this step had to be taken. We have to reach those untapped areas so that the banking habit may spread.

श्री हुजूम चम्ब कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
जब से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है बैंकों में
पैसा जाना बहुत बढ़ी मात्रा में कम हुआ है यह

बात सही है और छोटे बचोग जिन्हें खोलना है उनके लिए लोन मिलना भी इस समय बन्द कर दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ यह लोन देने की जो प्रथा है जो इस समय बन्द की गई है सब बैंकों के अंदर उस के मुख्य कारण कौन से हैं और क्या यह बात सही है कि जब से राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, बैंकों कर्मचारियों के कार्य के कारण काफी लोगों में और व्यापारी वर्ग में असंतोष है।

SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN

Among those who did not want the banks to be nationalised certainly there is a discontent. I do not deny that fact. Members of parties which never believed in nationalisation were discontented, it is very obvious, I do concede that point. But the point, in regard to the first part of his question, that the present state due to some sort of reduction in deposit mobilisation is not correct. The average of this year's deposit mobilisation is quite satisfactory compared to last year.

Secondly, there was some defective implementation. Must concede when the bank rate was increased last January, and certain instructions were given for squeezing the money expansion. Certain defects were seen at the lower level. It was far easy to deny a loan for the smaller man. That tendency was seen. But it has been corrected. I have myself seen this position. In the month of April, when I met the Custodians I particularly brought this matter to their notice and I am sure the process of correcting this tendency has commenced.

श्री श्रीभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि बैंक कर्मचारियों की मीटिंग हुई है जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक कर्मचारियों के सदाचार और जो दूसरी बातें बन्द करनी हैं, इस के संबंध में इस सम्मेलन में क्या हुआ? क्यों की यही लोग आज बैंकों में दूसरी बढ़ाते हैं, जिससे

कर्म मिलने में दिक्कत होती है। मंत्री महोदय का एक बयान मैंने पढ़ा कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का कार्य मतलबजनक नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन कर्मचारियों की उन्होंने कोई हिदायत दी है कि बैंकों के अन्दर जो कर्मचारी हैं और खास कर के गाँवों में, छोटे छोटे शहरों कस्बों और बाजारों में जहाँ यह खुले हैं वहाँ पर यह दूसरी खोरी न रहे, इस के लिए... व्यवधान...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir. He said, bank employees are taking bribe. There are politicians in the country who take bribe (Interruption)

MR SPEAKER : I do not allow the point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is your ruling?

MR SPEAKER : I have not allowed it.

श्री श्रीभूति मिश्र मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक के कर्मचारियों के अंदर सदाचार की गाबना घाए और जो बैंक, गाँव में खुले हैं वहाँ आसानी से जो लोग कर्ज लेने के लिए जाय छोटे किसान और छोटे व्यापारी उन को लोन मिले इसके लिए क्या कोई व्यवस्था की गयी है और दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार ने कोई नियम बनाया है कि धनी लोगों को इतना दिया जाएगा और गरीबों को इतना दिया जाएगा क्यों कि आज बैंकों से धनी लोग कर्ज ले कर गरीबों को कर्ज देते हैं? तीसरी बात यह है कि बैंकों का रेट बढ़ा देने से छोटे छोटे जो कर्ज लेने वाले हैं उन पर असर हो रहा है और मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बैंकों की कार्यवाहियों से खुद हमें असंतोष है ता सतोंप लाने के लिए यह क्या कर रहे हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : First of all, it would be very wrong to condemn the entire bank employees as being corrupt. If at all *sadachar* is required it is required for every section of the community.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is required here also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Wherever the question of corruption was raised, we have certainly tried to take action about it. We have started establishing vigilance cells in different banks. This was discussed with the Custodians also. I had a discussion with representatives of bank employees and officers and I was pleased to find that they were equally interested in the success of nationalisation. Therefore, let us not say that they are less interested in the success of nationalisation. They are equal partners in this effort and I need their cooperation. I do not start with any suspicion about any particular class.

About the other point, there is certainly some truth in it and I have myself said that considering what you and I and this Parliament expect from nationalisation, I am not yet satisfied with the results achieved so far. This is something for which we will have to make continuous efforts. The hon. member is in correspondence with me and he has brought certain facts to my notice. I am trying to look into them from time to time. Let us, therefore, try to achieve what we have set before ourselves.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बैंकों ने रेट जो बढ़ा दिए हैं उससे लोगों को तकलीफ है ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : उस के बारे में मैंने पहले कहा कि कुछ तकलीफ छोटे लोगों को हुई है और छोटे लोगों को लोन मिलना बन्द हुआ है । छोटे छोटे लोगों को लोन मिलना बन्द नहीं होना चाहिये उसके लिए हमने कार्य-

वाही की है और हमारा इरादा है कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उनके लिए लोन को फ्री कर के छोटे छोटे लोगों को हम लोन दें ।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है उन बैंकों ने कृषि के काम के लिये जो ऋण देना शुरू किया था, इसर आ कर वह बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : बन्द नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन कुछ असर हुआ था, उस असर को दूर हटाने के लिए हम ने कार्यवाही शुरू की है ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : वहां बिलकुल नहीं मिलता है, साफ इन्कार कर देते हैं, हम ने देना बन्द कर दिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वे बिलकुल नहीं देते हैं, लोग हमारे पास आकर शिकायत करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारा सैंक्टर ही गरम हो गया है ।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले वह बिहार के बारे में जानकारी लें । इन बैंकों के द्वारा जो कृषि लोन दिया जाता था, वह बन्द हो गया है आप इस की एन्कवायरी करायें ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मैंने आप को सूचना का नोट ले लिया है । लेकिन अगर आप के पास कोई स्पेसिफिक केस है, तो उन्हें मेरी मध्यम में लाइये, मैं देखूंगा ।

SHRI C. E. BHATTACHARYYA : Is the hon. Minister aware that this resistance on the part of bank managers has noticeably reduced the loan advances to the small men, in fact defeating the policy of the Government? The bank managers are allergic to giving small loans because of the difficulty of realisation.

SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think that conclusion is not justified. If we compare the number of accounts in the agricultural sector during the years 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 there is a gradual increase in the number of accounts. The quantum of money that is advanced to these accounts is also gradually increasing. Whether it is increasing in the proportion that we desire is a different matter. I can say that I am myself not quite satisfied with it. But it again depends upon the capacity to mobilise savings and supplying it where it is needed. It also largely depends upon the guarantee scheme. It came to my notice that although the Corporation announced that the scheme was to come into operation on the 1st of April some of the branch managers in the far of areas are not yet aware of the existence of the scheme. So, training and education of bank personnel is also necessary. It is a slow process. I am aware of the positions and I will take steps to correct this position.

**Agreement with United Kingdom
Regarding Operation of Jumbo
Jets**

128. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**
SHRI VISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing agreement with the United Kingdom envisages operation of Jumbo Jets through that country ;

(b) whether some doubts have been

expressed by the Government of United Kingdom in this regard ;

(c) whether any settlement of the issue has been reached ; and

(d) if not, what would be its economic repercussions on the operation of Jumbo flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) : DR. KARAN SINGH : (a) and (b). The Government of India's interpretation of the existing agreements was that Air-India had the right to operate a Jumbo Jet service across the North Atlantic through London. This was disputed by the Government of the United Kingdom.

(c) Yes, Sir, a commercial agreement between Air India and B.O.A.C. has been reached.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Is it not a fact that a delegation from our country went to London and after considerable bargaining came to some settlement with BOAC so that our jumbo jets could pick up passengers from London to New York ? If so, what are the details of the settlement that has been arrived at between Air India and B.O.A.C. ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The settlement that has been arrived at is a purely commercial settlement between two airlines and I do not think it would be in the interest of Air India if these details are unnecessarily revealed, because they are part of the agreements with a number of airlines in the world. I can say that a mutually satisfactory agreement has been arrived at.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There is something fishy about the Agreement ; some study shall..... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I would like to know whether it is not a fact...

MR. SPEAKER: You had your chance; you asked a question. Why are you asking another one ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I would like to....

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to ask you to please sit down. You had your chance.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : If that is your direction, I am willing to submit to it. I would request you to revise it.

MR. SPEAKER : You are an old member. You know it. You had your chance. Shri Sanghi.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Sir, the answer from the hon. Minister has created a grave doubt—that the commercial Agreement that the Air India have signed with the BOAC cannot be allowed to be known to the Members. This is a really very serious matter. Under the Agreement that you have signed, you have come to the conclusion that if you carry above a certain number of passengers, you will pay compensation to the BOAC. May I know that number above which if you carry passengers you will be required to pay compensation ? To my knowledge, the compensation is a very heavy one which puts the Air India commercially to disadvantage. I would also like to know whether similar arrangements have been made to fly Jumbos Over Trans-Pacific which will bring substantial revenues to Air India ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : We have acquired Boeing 747s and, as a result of,

this, fresh agreements have got to be negotiated with all the countries through which new planes will fly including the United Kingdom. The Atlantic route to New York is very lucrative and paying. If Air India is to maintain its position among the leading international airlines, it has got to fly that route with the latest equipment. Therefore, it has entered into negotiations with the BOAC and negotiations are in progress with a number of other countries. I would submit that these commercial agreements which the airlines arrive at need not be disclosed because, when we talk with other countries if the details of one agreement are known, it weakens our bargaining position with other countries. Whatever agreement takes place is with the approval of the Government. So, there is no question of entering into any shady deal and all that. I am sorry to say that any hon. Member should have any doubt about it. It is really a commercial arrangement. Air India will never agree to anything which is against their interest.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : I accept your suggestion.

Policy of Government re : Advancing of Loans to person of Personal Surety

130. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to advance loans to persons on personal surety so that they can engage themselves in gainful employment ; and

(b) whether nationalised banks are not implementing the policy and are insisting on surities other than personal and also collateral sureties ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). After the nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks, Government has advised the banks to adopt

a liberalised policy in respect of lending to small borrowers with emphasis on the operational viability of the scheme and the soundness of the project rather than the nature of security available. Public sector banks are re-orienting their credit appraisal procedures to reflect the above approach.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उस नीति पर शायद ही किसी बैंक ने काम किया हो। कोई भी बैंक इस नीति पर काम नहीं कर रहा है। न सिर्फ एक थ्योरिटी मांगते हैं बल्कि दो थ्योरिटी मांगते हैं। आज तक छोटे-छोटे रिक्शावालों को भी बगैर दो थ्योरिटी कोई ऋण नहीं मिला है और न मिल रहा है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. In answer to the previous question, I said that in order to obviate this difficulty, a Guarantee Corporation has been established which has started working only from 1st April. But, naturally, the proposals for loans will have to be considered, examined and, ultimately decided on the economics of the proposal, the viability of it. Certainly all that will have to be taken into account. If there is no third-party security, at least the intrinsic merits of the proposal will have to be gone into.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि किसी भी योजना के अर्थ-तन्त्र को जाँच कर के ही कोई व्यक्ति या संस्था ऋण दे सकती है। लेकिन अब जैसे इस तरह की योजना हो कि किसी रिक्शावाले को ऋण देना है, 700० रु तो देने के लिये रिक्शा और 200 रु० नकद जमानत मागे तो इस में रिक्शावाले की किस प्रकार से मदद हुई ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : अगर ऐसी बात है तो वह गलत होगी। इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bhoothalingam Committee's Report on Income Tax Reforms

127. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the (Minister of Finance) (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Committee on Income tax Reforms; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Shri S. Bhoothalingam was appointed by the Government in 1966 to study the tax laws and make suggestions for their simplification and rationalisation. Shri Bhoothalingam submitted his First Interim Report to the Government on 5th April 1967 and his Final Report on 26th December, 1967 suggesting several measures for rationalisation and simplification of the tax laws. The recommendations, which have been accepted by the Government, are briefly set forth in the statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-235/71]

Circular Issued By State Bank of India Regarding Credit To Small Scale Industries

129. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of Finance (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Bank of India has issued a circular to its branches to go slow in giving credit to small scale industries and for Agricultural purposes ; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any such circular having been issued.

Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission

*131. SHRI A.P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) how long the Third Pay Commission will take to submit their recommendations for the revised pay scales of the Central Government employees ; and

(b) the progress of work done by the Commission so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAY MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) It is not possible at this stage of Commission's work to indicate how long the Third Pay Commission will take to submit their recommendations on the revised pay scales of Central Government employees and other issues referred to them. It has to be noted that the terms of reference of the present Commission are much wider than those of the Second pay Commission. The Commission have been asked to submit their recommendations as soon as practicable and they can be expected to do so with the maximum expedition possible.

(b) Subsequent to the submission of their Interim Report in September, 70 regarding interim relief to Central Government employees, the Commission had issued a Questionnaire in November, 1970 to a number of bodies including Unions of Central Government employees prominent persons etc. and the replies received are being analysed. The Commission is presently holding discussions with Unions/Associations etc. of Central Government employees on a selective basis and these discussions are expected to continue for a considerable time. The Commission will also have discussions with the Govt. representatives and other witnesses before drafting of the report is taken up.

Maintenance Allowance to Educationists, Professors and Teachers from East Bengal

*132. SHRI SAMARGUHA. will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of educationists, professors and teachers have taken shelter in India as a result of the atrocities committed by Pakistan on the intelligentsia in East Bengal and if so, their number;

(b) whether Government have prepared any plan to give them temporary maintenance allowances; and

(c) if so, the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTH SHANKAR RAY) : (a) One of the most unfortunate consequences of the violent atrocities committed by the Pakistan army in Bangia Desh has been a large exodus of economists, university professors, college and school teachers, artists and other intellectuals from Bangla Desh to India. Government is endeavouring to collect the number of such intellectuals and the respective areas of their competence. According to the information furnished by the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University on 21-5-1971, 90 university teachers and 700 college teacher had applied to him for employment here. Many of these teachers and professors have expressed a desire to work in fields relevant to the future of their country. This matter is under the consideration of the Government and no final decision has been taken. It is not a question of giving these teacher and professors employment in India or main-

tence allowance but of finding out avenues for useful work.

**Assistance to University Teachers
from Bangla Desh**

*113. DR. RANEN SEN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of college and university teachers from Bangla Desh have temporarily migrated to India and have applied for appointment as teachers in various Indian Universities and College; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any attempt to help those applicant teachers in regard to getting jobs in college?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY):

(a) & (b) One of the most unfortunate consequences of the violent atrocities committed by the Pakistan army in Bangla Desh has been a large exodus of economists, university professors, college and school teachers, artists and other intellectuals from Bangla Desh to India. Government is endeavouring to collect the number of such intellectuals and the respective areas of their competence. According to the information furnished by the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University as on 21-5-1971, 90 university teachers and 700 college teachers had applied to him for employment here. Many of these teachers and professors have expressed a desire to work in fields relevant to the future of their country. This matter is under the consideration of the Government and no final decision has been taken. It is not a question of giving these teachers and professors employment in India or maintenance allowance

but of finding out avenues for useful work.

**Deficit Budgets of States for the
Year 1971-72**

*134: SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the State Governments have left uncovered large deficits in their budgets for the year 1971-72 and if so, the total amount of such deficits, Statewise ;

(b) whether Government have ever impressed upon the States the need to put their finances in order and the ways and means suggested to them to improve upon the position ; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO) (a) : A statement is laid on the Table of House.

(b) and (c) : The Government of India have from time to time been urging all States to keep their budgetary position under constant review so as to avoid persistent deficits which results from imbalance between expenditure commitments and available resources. The State Governments are fully aware that they cannot except any assistance to cover their deficits, beyond the special accommodation (by way of loans) agreed to in respect of gaps in resources which are assessed by the Planning Commission to be inescapable in nature.

A large number of States have presented only vote-on-account budgets so far. The budgetary position in the States will, therefore, be clear only after the final budgets have been presented,

Statement
Deficits left uncovered in the State Budgets
1971-72

STATE	Rs. crores
1. Andhra Pradesh	— 9.89
2. Assam	— 4.78
3. Bihar	— 10.05
4. Gujarat	— 7.54
5. Haryana	— 4.07
6. Himachal Pradesh	— 0.30
7. Kerala	— 13.15
8. Madhya Pradesh	— 10.04
9. Maharashtra	— 35.18
10. Mysore	— 14.46
11. Nagaland	— 2.88
12. Punjab	— 6.25
13. Rajasthan	— 23.91
14. Tamil Nadu	— 12.32
15. Uttar Pradesh	— 17.55
16. West Bengal	— 28.60
Total :	— 200.97

**Meeting of The Chief Executives Of
Nationalised Banks in April, 1971-72**

(b) if so, the recommendations made
and decisions arrived at this meeting ; and

***135 : SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be
taken to implement those recommenda-
tions/decisions ?

**Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE
(VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-
RAO CHAVAN)**

(a) whether a meeting of the chief
executives of the Nationalised Banks was
held during April, 1971.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on
the table of the House.

Statement

A meeting of the chief executives of the public sector banks was held in the last week of April, 1971.

Creation of adequate employment opportunities and extension of credit to the hitherto neglected sectors were among the most important items which were discussed with the chief executives. The recommendations of the Thakkar Committee Report on extension of credit facilities to self-employed persons and the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India thereon were gone into carefully and it was decided that meeting the credit requirements of self-employed persons should be treated as one of the main tasks of each branch agent.

The need for adequate credit planning for each bank as also the utmost necessity of meeting the credit requirements of the hitherto neglected sectors were emphasised. The banks were also urged to step up their efforts to increase deposits and to keep down to the minimum their borrowings from the Reserve Bank which tend to generate inflationary pressures. The chief executives were also advised to take adequate measures to scrutinise carefully large loan accounts. The lines on which existing recruitment procedures and training facilities for the bank staff could be improved were also examined. Ways and means of bringing about greater participation of employees in making a success of bank nationalisation were also discussed in depth.

Raids by the Income Tax Departments

*136 : SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the income-tax authorities recently raided several houses of businessmen in Delhi, Panipat and Dehradun and seized many incriminating documents concerning black money ; and

(b) if so, the action, if any, being taken against the persons concerned ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Vitta Mantralaya men Rajya Mantri) (Shri K. P. Ganesh) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigations are in progress. In the interest of successful investigation it is not possible at this stage to disclose the details. All action as may be required would, however, be taken.

Study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research Regarding Prices

*137. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has stated in a recent study that the outlook for prices in the coming financial year is not at all encouraging ; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete steps are being taken to bring down the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government keeps the price situation under continuous review and steps are taken whenever necessary for keeping price under control ; the various steps taken by the Government to control price increases have been enlisted in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 757 today.

Development of Tourist Centres in Orissa

*138, SHRI P. GANGA DEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persisting demand from Orissa to develop some areas as tourist centres ; and

(b) whether Government have made a survey of certain areas in Orissa for developing them as tourist centres, if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the tourist attractions in Orissa, and the State Government's suggestions for their development as Tourist Centres. The Department of Tourism proposes to improve tourist facilities at Konark, and the India Tourism Development Corporation plans to improve and augment accommodation facilities at Bhubaneswar and Konark during the Fourth plan period:

Heavy Losses suffered by Indian Airlines due to Strikes

* 139. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines has suffered heavy losses due to frequent strikes by the workers during the recent past ;

(b) whether Government have made a study of its causes and evolved any concrete measures to ensure smooth working of the Airlines in future if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether the air services are even now disrupted and not running according to their proper schedule and if so, steps taken to restore regular air services of Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR

NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have set up a Committee to examine the organizational and administrative structure of Indian Airlines and the relationship between the management and its employees, and to make recommendations to Government with particular reference to personnel policies and practices.

(c) While domestic air services are not yet completely back to normal, the situation is likely to improve shortly.

Arrears of Income Tax

* 140. SHRI CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 95 on 2nd April, 1971 and state :

(a) the name of business houses and individuals in whose cases income-tax arrears exceed rupees one crore ;

(b) the amount Government had written off in the case of these firms/individuals in the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(c) the amount realised from these parties/individuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c) : The requisite information as on 31.3.1971 in respect of individuals, firms, Hindu Undivided Families, companies and association of persons is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Increase in the General Freight Rates on India-Pakistan Route

*141 SHRI P. K. DEO Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether a conference between the representatives of India, Pakistan and U.K. was held recently in India regarding freight rates,

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the conference, and

(c) the decisions taken in regard to the proposed increase of 15 per cent in the general freight rates on India-Pakistan-U.K. route?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) A delegation of the India-U.K. Continent Conference held discussions with Government in April, 1971

(b) The question of general increase of 15% in freight rates from 1st June, 1971 given notice by the Conference and the withdrawal of London surcharge imposed on 30.11.1970 were discussed.

(c) No decision has been taken so far. It is proposed to hold further discussions with the Conference in this regard shortly.

Excise Duty on Tobacco used in Bedi Manufacture

*142. SHRI D.D. DESAI Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excise duty on leaf tobacco used for manufacture of 'beedis' is higher than the excise duty on leaf tobacco used for the manufacture of cigarettes and snuff,

(b) whether leaf tobacco growers had demanded in the past reduction or at least equalisation of excise duty on 'bidi' and 'cigarette tobacco' and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (MANTRAIYA MEN RAYIA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) (a) The excise duty on *non-flue-cured* tobacco used for the manufacture of 'beedis' is higher than the excise duty on such tobacco used for the manufacture of cigarettes and snuff, but the excise duty on *flue-cured* tobacco used for the manufacture of 'beedis' and snuff is lower than the excise duty on such tobacco used for the manufacture of cigarettes.

(b) and (c) No Sir. However, tobacco growers from some parts of the country had requested that leaf tobacco grown in their parts and used for the manufacture of 'bidi's' should not be subjected to excise duty at a rate higher than that leviable on such tobacco used for chewing, snuff, hookah etc. Government had considered this request, but had not acceded to the same

Plan to Acquire Ships to Increase Tonnage

*143. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to acquire several ships to increase the country's shipping tonnage;

(b) if so, the amount involved in purchasing these ships ; and

(c) the total foreign exchange implication of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSIDYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Government of India do not acquire ships themselves but they approve proposals submitted by Shipping Companies.

During 1970-71, the acquisition of 26 vessels of 6.05 lakhs GRT costing Rs. 163.44 crores was approved by Government. After 1.4.1971, acquisition of 3 more vessels of 1.51 lakhs GRT has also been approved at a cost of about Rs. 15.00 crores. Proposals submitted by 4 shipping companies for acquisition of 6 vessels with 2.76 lakhs GRT costing approximately Rs. 59 crores, all of it being payable in foreign exchange, are under various stages of consideration.

{ Hindi Medium in Kendriya Vidyalayas

*144. SHRI JADHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have urged the Kendriya Vidyalayas to switch over to the Hindi medium from the new academic year ;

(b) whether this directive of the Central Government has caused resentment among parents and teachers of non-Hindi regions particularly Kerala State ; and

(c) If so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. No such directive has been issued by the Government. However, in April, 71, reports appeared in some sections of the Press giving an impression that Union Ministry has issued directives, which would lead to the conversion of the Kendriya Vidyalayas into completely Hindi-medium Schools. Since this was not factually correct, a 'Press Note' was issued immediately contradicting the false reports.

Agreement for Imports under PL. 480 Programme

*145. DR. SARADISH ROY :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have signed another PL. 480 agreement covering commodities worth \$ 120 million in April, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to take positive steps to stop dependence on 480 imports which play an increasing role in our economic affairs ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement containing a note giving main features of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. Copies of the Agreement have been placed in the Library of the Parliament separately for the information of the Hon'ble Members,

(c) and (d) : Yes, Sir. Government have already announced their decision to stop concessional import of foodgrains after end of 1971. Import of cotton and soyabean oil will however have to be continued for some years because of the large gap between indigenous production of cotton and edible oils and the growing needs of the economy. Efforts are being made to increase the internal production of these commodities also as quickly as possible.

Statement

Main features of the PL. 480
Agreement signed on 1-4-1971
as amended.

A PL. 480 Agreement was signed with the US Govt. on 1st April, 1971 for the supply of Agricultural Commodities from that country. The value of this Agreement was slightly increased in May 1971 (from \$ 150.00 million to \$ 158.3 million). Taken with these additions, the agreement provides for an import of 15,70,000 tonnes of wheat, 250,000 Indian bales of cotton (200,000 bales in terms of US bales) and 102,000 tonnes of soyabean oil valued at \$ 158.3 million. About 80% of the imports do not require rupee payment; these will be under what are called Convertible Local Currency Credit Terms i. e. repayable in dollars over a period of 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years. The remaining 20% imports will be paid for in rupees, which rupees in turn have been earmarked for loan to Govt. of India 93%, and US uses 7%. Both the dollar and the rupees loan will carry interest at 2% during the first 10 years and 3% during the subsequent 30 years.

2. The Agreement further allows the U.S. to convert \$ 7.5 million from the rupees earmarked for their uses into third country currencies for agricultural and educational exchange activities and for sale to U.S. tourists and citizens in India.

Mithila University

*146. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA :
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the executor of Darbhanga Raj has formally handed over the Raj Head Office, Library and Guest House worth above Rs. 2 crores to the Chief Minister of Bihar for the proposed Mithila University ; and

(b) if so, what are the obstructions in immediately starting the University ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UPAMANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) ;
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छोटे सिक्कों की कमी

147 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के कई भागों में छोटे सिक्कों की कमी अभी तक बनी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या 20 पैसे का सिक्का फाउण्डेन पैनों की निचों बनाने के उद्देश्य से पिचलाया जा रहा है और जिसकी कीमत बाजार में काफी बढ़ गई है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाई कर रही है ?

विस्तृत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) अनेक स्थानों से अभी तक शिकायतें आ रही हैं। जिससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में अब भी सिक्कों की कमी है हालांकि स्थिति बराबर सुधरती जा रही है।

(ख) सिक्कों की कमी का मुख्य कारण यह लगता है कि 2 पैसे और ५ पैसे के मूल्य के तांबे-निकल के सिक्कों का धातु-मूल्य उनके अंकित मूल्य से कहीं अधिक बढ़ जाने के कारण ये सिक्के चलन से हटा लिये गये हैं। इन्हीं मूल्य-वर्तों के एल्यूमिनियम-मैंगनेशियम के सिक्के, जो क्रमशः 1965 और 1967 से चलन में लाये गये थे, स्पष्टतः पूरी तरह से तांबे-निकल के उन सिक्कों का स्थान नहीं ले पाये जो चलन से हटा लिये गये हैं। इस कमी की हानत और खराब होने का कारण सिक्कों की जमाखोरी है, जो ऐसी स्थितियों में एक सामान्य बात है।

(ग) कुछ राज्यों के उद्योग-निवेशकों द्वारा की गई जांच से समाचार-पत्रों में छपे उन समाचारों का प्रामाणिकता सिद्ध नहीं होती कि फाउंटैन पेन की निबें बनाने के लिए 20 पैसे के सिक्के गलाये जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, एल्यूमिनियम-कांसे के 20 पैसे के सिक्के का धातु मूल्य केवल 7 पैसे हैं जिसके कारण निबें तैयार करने के लिए इसे कच्चे भाव के तौर पर प्रयोग करने में घाटा ही रहेगा।

(घ) सरकार सिक्कों को गलाने की क्रिया को कानून द्वारा अपराध घोषित करने की सम्भाव्यता पर विचार कर रही है किन्तु जो कमी पहले ही हो चुकी है उसे टक्कालों में पहले से अधिक उत्पादन द्वारा सिक्कों की सप्लाई बढ़ाकर ही दूर किया जा सकता है। एक विवरण सभा घटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें टक्कालों में उत्पादन वृद्धि करने के लिए उठाये गये कदमों

तथा अन्य विचाराधीन कदमों का ज्योरा दिया गया है।

विवरण

हैदराबाद और अलीपुर की टक्कालों से अक्टूबर/नवम्बर 1970 से प्रति सप्ताह 50 घण्टे के हिसाब से काम शुरू कर दिया गया जबकि इससे पहले केवल 48 घण्टे प्रति सप्ताह काम होता था। बम्बई की टक्काल में प्रतिदिन 9-9 घण्टे का दो पारियां शुरू की गयीं और जनवरी 1971 से अतिरिक्त उत्पादन के लिए एक प्रास्ताहक योजना भी शुरू कर दी गई है। इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप टक्कालों में दैनिक उत्पादन का औसत 18 लाख सिक्कों से बढ़ कर 35 लाख सिक्के हो गया है। टक्कालों से ह्रास में प्राप्त उत्पादन सम्बंधी आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि उत्पादन की गति में तेजी आई है और तीनों टक्कालों के दैनिक उत्पादन का औसत अब 50 लाख सिक्कों से भी अधिक हो गया है। सरकार का इरादा इस उत्पादन को 70 लाख सिक्के प्रतिदिन तक बढ़ाने का है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए सरकार ने बम्बई की टक्काल में, 400 अतिरिक्त औद्योगिक कामगारों को नियुक्ति करवाने की स्वीकृति दी है ताकि सिक्कों के दैनिक उत्पादन के वर्तमान स्तर में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जा सके। यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि अलीपुर टक्काल में 10 घण्टे की वर्तमान पारी के स्थान पर 99 घण्टे की दो पारियां शुरू कर दी जायें और इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यरूप देने के लिए अधिक साथ के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है। हैदराबाद टक्काल की एल्यूमिनियम निःसाक्षित पिट्टियों (एल्यूमिनियम एक्स्ट्रूडेड सिट्प) के प्रयोग की अनुमति दे दी गयी है ताकि गलबूक्षित एल्यूमिनियम मैंगनेशियम सिक्कों के उत्पादन से वृद्धि करने के काम में बाधा न बन सके।

Taking Over Of Foreign Banks

*148 SHRI R. KADANAPALLI

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA

Will the (MINISTER OF FINANCE) (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Bank Employees Association has demanded taking over of foreign Banks in the country, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YLSHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) The All India Bank Employees Association has adopted a resolution to this effect

(b) The reasons for not nationalising the foreign banks have been indicated to Parliament on more than one occasion. There is no change in the Government's stand in this regard.

Concessions to Backward Christian Community

†149. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state -

(a) whether Government propose to provide to the backward Christian Community those concessions which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are enjoying,

(b) whether the Karala Government had recommended for the same to the Government of India; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) (a) and (c) The whole question as well as the manner of dealing with it are under the consideration of the Government

(b). Yes, Sir.

Increase In The Shipping Freight Rates On India-U K - Europe Route

†150. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Shipping freight rates on India-U K —Europe route have recently been increased once again,

(b) to what extent this will add to the country's foreign exchange bill annually and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to overcome India's dependence on foreign shippers in the matter of freight rates ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSAD KA KARYA PATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) No, Sir. But the India-U K / Continent Conference have given notice of their intention to effect a 15% general increase in the freight rates with effect from 1 June 1971

(b) It will be difficult to work this out precisely. On an approximate basis the additional outgo of foreign exchange may be about Rs. 3 crores per year, if this increase of 15% comes into force.

(c) Government are taking steps to augment the merchant marine, to increase the percentage share of carriage of cargoes generated by India's foreign trade upto the optimum levels of about 50%. At the same time, the Conferences are being impressed upon, both from within by our Shipping line gaining admission as members thereof, and through these member-lines, and without, through discussions with the shippers and the Govt. to take into account fully the interests of India's export commodities in arriving at freight rates.

National Highway No. 37 in Assam

609. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state the progress made so far in the matter of attaining the prescribed standard in respect of National Highway No. 37 in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Inland Water Transport Committee Report

610. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be please to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Inland Water Transport Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Bhagavati ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement showing the main recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library see No. LT—226 171*].

(c) The recommendations which concern the State Governments exclusively have been forward to them for implementation. Those which concern both the Central and the State Governments have been referred to the State Governments for comments. Other which concern the Central Government exclusively are being examined by the Ministries concerned. So far as the Schemes recommended for inclusion in the Fourth Plan are concerned, the position is that out of 31 schemes costing Rs. 12.42 crores, 9 schemes costing Rs. 3.15 crores (as against Rs. 5.49 crores estimated by the Committee) have so far been sanctioned. The remaining schemes are still under consideration.

Availability of School Text Books in Delhi

611. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state the steps taken to ensure that the various text books prescribed for schools in Delhi are made available to the students when the schools reopen after the summer vacation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UPMANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : The Delhi Administration, which prescribes text books for Classes I to VIII for schools in Delhi, have stated that all out efforts are being made to make available the prescribed text books to the students

Text books for Classes IX, X & XI, which are prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, are reported to be available in the market.

Import of Books

612 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the amount being spent on the import of books from foreign countries,

(b) whether a few of the imported books could be reprinted here after paying royalty to the writer or publisher as the case may be, and

(c) whether Government propose to ban the import of non-copyright books and Classics like Milton, Shakespeare or Dante.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UPMANTRI (SHRI D. P. YADAVA)

(a) The amount spent on import of books in 1969-70 was of the order of Rs. 4,16,62,000 and in 1970-71 (upto November, 1970) was Rs. 3,26,65,000

(b) Such reprints of foreign books are possible under agreement with foreign publishers and many such books are already being reproduced in the country.

(c) No such ban is at present under consideration, but importers have been exhorted not to import books which are available in reprints in India. Importation, however, of certain books known to be

available in India, e.g. The Complete Works of Shakespeare and few other general books have also been banned.

Loans Advanced to different Categories of People by the State Bank of India in Gujarat

613. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) be pleased to state the number of farmers, landless labourers and low income people who have been given loans by the State Bank of India in Gujarat during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : The number of farmers' borrowal accounts with State Bank and its subsidiaries in Gujarat as at the end of December, 1970 was 23050 and the amount outstanding in these accounts stood at Rs. 7.79 crores. Information relating to the preceding years is not available.

Figures of loans given to landless labourers and low income people as such are not kept by the banks. However, the number of account holders to whom loans of Rs. 1000/- and below have been granted by State Bank in Gujarat under 'small business finance', 'small scale industries' etc. was 4927 in 1970, 3073 in 1969 and 2624 in 1968. Amounts outstanding in these accounts, however, are not available.

Lack of Proper Roadways in Gujarat

614. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING &

TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly fifty percent of the areas of Gujarat has not been developed by roadways till now ,

(b) if so, what is the programme of Government to complete the main roads joining the headquarters of the various districts of Gujarat State, and

(c) the decision taken by Government to construct and develop the coastal high-ways and the roads near the border of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA
PATI NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN
MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)

(a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

MANTRI) be pleased to state the amount of special aid given for the Districts of Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabar-
kantha and part of Ahmedabad every year to fight against the drought conditions which prevail every year in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (TITTA
MANTRAI AYA MLN RAJA MANTRI)
(SHRI K R GANESH) Central assistance
to States towards expenditure on drought
relief measures is provided on an overall
basis and does not relate to individual
districts. The following amounts were
sanctioned to the Government of Gujarat
towards expenditure incurred on drought
relief measures in the State during the past
three years :

	(Rs. in crores)
1968-69	4.50
1969-70	16.50
1970-71	5.04

According to reports received from the State Government from time to time, the expenditure incurred on drought relief measures in the districts of Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Kutch, Mehsana and Sabar-
Kantha during the period 1-10-1968 to 31-12-1970 was as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of the District	1.10.1968 to 30.9.1969	1.10.1969 to 31.12.1970
1. Ahmedabad	52.75	53.10
2. Banaskantha	220.66	304.63
3. Kutch	262.01	405.93
4. Mehsana	97.33	63.18
5. Sabarkantha	287.14	114.51

These figures do not reflect expenditure incurred by certain centralised agencies.

Assistance to Gujarat for Drought
Affected Areas

615. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI
Will the Minister of FINANCE (TITTA

**Post of Commissioner of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

616. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) since when the vacancy of the post of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has remained unfilled ; and

(b) whether it has been filled up and if so, the name of the person appointed as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the date of appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRIT VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) :
(a) The post fell vacant on the afternoon of 21st September, 1970

(b) A number of names have been under consideration and the selection is likely to be made shortly.

**Reconstruction of Harijan
Welfare Board**

617. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Harijan Welfare Board has been reconstituted, if so, when ; and

(b) the names of members of the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Scheme for free distribution
of Vitaminised Food to
School Children in Orissa**

618. SHRI CHINNAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government's schemes for free distribution of fortified vitaminised bread slices to children below three years has been implemented by now in Orissa ;

(b) if so, where and the particulars of the scheme being implemented so far ;

(c) the name of the Agency which is implementing this scheme ;

(d) whether the Central Government have rendered any assistance for this purpose ; and

(e) if so, the nature and extent of assistance rendered so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR
SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN
UP-MANTRI) (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The Special Nutrition programme aims at Providing supplementary

food to children residing in Tribal areas and urban slums for the age group 0 to 3 years. Children in the age group 0 to 1 year will be given food containing approximately 200 calories and 8 to 10 grams of good quality protein; children in the age group 1 to 3 years get approximately 300 calories and 12 grams of good quality protein.

(ii) In the 27 feeding centres in the slum areas of Cuttack city one slice of vitaminised Milk Bread weighing 75 grams is being given to each child.

(iii) In the 1066 feeding centres in the tribal districts of Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Sambalpur and Sundargarh CSM mixture of corn flower, Soya Bean, Milk Powder supplied by CARE (Cooperative of American Relief Everywhere) is being given.

(c) (i) In Cuttack City the Cuttack Municipality is running the feeding centres;

(ii) In the Tribal areas, the Community Development Department is running the feeding centres through Mahila Samitis, Yuvak Sanghas, Kanyashrams and Sevashrams.

(d) This is a central scheme under which cent per cent financial assistance is given to the States and Union Territories to implement the programme.

(e) For the year 1970-71 the financial allocation to cover 51000 tribal and 5550 urban children was Rs. 32.80 lakhs. Out of this the State Government was able to utilise Rs. 1,68,400.

For the year 1971-72, a financial allocation of Rs. 29.34 lakhs to cover 1,37,000 tribal and 16,000 urban children of the age group of 0 to 6 has been made. The expectant and nursing mothers will also be covered under this scheme.

**Taking over of O.C.M
Amritsar by Birlas**

619. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oriental Carpets Manufacturing Company at Amritsar is proposed to be taken over by the Birlas ;

(b) if so, the terms under which transfer of control/ownership is to be effected ; and

(c) whether Government have approved the same including the repatriation of foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) : (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Government have received a proposal from Raili International Limited, London, through their bankers National & Grindlays Bank Ltd., Bombay for permission to sell 25,000 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each representing the entire issued capital of the O.C.M. (India) Private Ltd. The sale is proposed to be made in accordance with a Sale Agreement dated the 29th December, 1970 entered into by Raili International Ltd. with a group of 31 buyers given in the statement which, among others, contains the name of a Birla Group Company namely, Shree Digvijay Woollen Mills Ltd. (*Statement based on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See, No. Lt- 237/71]*)

As per the agreement, the sale price is stated to be Rs. 108 lakhs. 30% of the sale price is payable at the time of transfer of shares and the balance of 70% is to be paid within 12 months from the date of the first payment.

(c) No, Sir. The proposal is under examination.

Working result of Escorts Limited

621. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the paid-up capital of Messers Escorts Limited at the time of its inception and at present,

(b) whether any assessment has been made during the last 3 years by Government into the working of this concern ;

(c) whether any irregularities have been found, and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the said firm ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY)

(a) to (d) The Company was incorporated under the name and style of Messers Escorts (Agents) Private Limited at Lahore in 1944 with a paid up capital of Rs. 1,000 only consisting of 10 ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each subscribed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the Company. The Company changed its name to Messers Escorts Limited in January, 1960 and its paid-up capital as on 16.10.1970 is Rs 4,00,02,640. There was a limited inspection in 1968 and the report was submitted in March, 1968. For a proper assessment of its working it is proposed to inspect this Company under Section 209 (4) of the Companies Act, 1956 as early as possible.

**Building up of Inventories
 by Industrial units in
 Public Sector**

622. **SHRI P. GANGADEB**

**SHRI SHYAM NANDAN
 MISHRA :**

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have seen the study report on the import policy conducted by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, in which it has been stated that the system of import controls operated by Government have resulted in the building up of avoidably large inventories and checking of wider supplies of raw materials to industrial units,

(b) if so, whether Government have estimated that raw material worth Rs. 173 crores could have been released for use elsewhere, in case 28 Public Sector Companies had effected a reduction of 50 per cent of the inventories ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the study of the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation entitled "Top 300 Companies", of which government are aware. (b) and (c): Government have not made any overall assessment of the exact extent to which inventories could be reduced in every one of the Public Enterprises. However, from special studies conducted in 11 Central Government Enterprises so far it was noticed that there was considerable scope for bringing down inventory levels by adoption of better materials management techniques. This applied to imported items also. Suitable instructions have been issued to all Public Enterprises to ensure a more efficient management of their inventories. In respect of import

policy also, Government have, in the policy for 1971-72, with its accent on canalised imports, endeavoured to achieve a more rational and efficient management of imported items.

रम (शराब) की चोर बाजारी

624. श्री मोहन रवरूप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उस बात की जानकारी है कि हाल ही में रम (शराब) की बोलत में लदे एक ट्रक को, जिसे रामपुर स्थित शराब के कारखाने से भेना के उपयोग के लिए बरलौल जाया जाना था, कानेबाजार में लेने के उद्देश्य से गिरफ्तार लाया गया। किन्तु उसे पुलिस तथा उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ लिया गया था।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हमी को इस अपराध के लिए दोषी ठहराया गया है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. के. प्रसाद गणेश) (क) और (ख). सूचना प्राप्त होने पर 10 मार्च, 1971 का दरियागंज में दिल्ली पुलिस तथा उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा मिलिट्री के दो ट्रक पकड़े गये जिनमें प्रत्येक में 100 रम (शराब) के 100 बक्के (कुल 2400 बॉटलें) थी। प्रत्येक बॉटल पर निम्न लिखित मार्का लेबल लगा था :—

'Khoday' Hercules Tripple distilled
XXX-Rum For—Defence Service only
Canteen Service Khoday's Distilled
Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore-9.

इस सम्बन्ध में चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा आगे जर्चि-पडताल जारी है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Central Government Employees on
Deputation to the Public Enterprises

625. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India demanded on the 28th March, 1971 that Government should put a stop to the system of deputation of Central Government employees to the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honorable Member is referring to certain newspaper reports conveying the views of the President of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. Acting on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission contained in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" Government have already decided that deputationists from the civil services to the public enterprises will have to exercise an option, either to resign from Government service and get themselves permanently absorbed in the enterprises where they are serving or to revert to their parent cadres within specified time limits.

भारत-जापान व्यापार सहयोग

625 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भित्तुबिशी आर्थिक जिष्टमण्डली में ये विचार व्यक्त किया है कि व्यापार और

उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भारत और जापान के बीच सहयोग के मामले में सबसे बड़ी स्कावट गैलस्टी के बारे में सरकार का कड़ा रुख तथा भारी कराधान है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) : मिशन के नेता द्वारा उभ प्रश्न पर जो बक्तव्य दिये गये बताये जाते हैं उनके बारे में समाचार पत्रों में छपी रिपोर्ट सरकार के ध्यान में आई है। मिशन ने अपना अपनी रिपोर्टें पेश करनी हैं आशा है कि सरकार का यह रिपोर्ट जून के महीने में किसी समय जापान स्थित हमारे राजदूत का मार्फत प्राप्त हो जायेगी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने पर उम्मीद जाँच की जाएगी और इस संबंध में जैसा भी उचित समझा जायगा वैसा कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Raising of Freight rates of Salt despatches by I.C.C.

627 SHRI DINESH BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported decision of the Indian Coastal Conference to raise the freight rates of salt despatches

(b) if so, the main points of the decision, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAI BAHADUR) :

(a) to (c). The freight rates for trans-

port of salt on the coast have not been increased. However, the Indian Coastal Conference has recently revised the charter party terms governing salt shipments. The matter had earlier been discussed between the Conference and the shippers using the good office of the Director General of Shipping and the following terms had been arrived at

(i) Under existing salt charter party rates of loading and unloading are 1,000 tonnes per day. Due to improved working conditions at ports, a rate of loading of 1,300 tonnes per day, and rate of unloading at Calcutta at 1,700 tonnes per day were agreed to

(ii) Rs. 5,000/2 500 as demurrage/despatch rates were agreed to as against existing rates of Rs. 3,000/1 500 respectively

(iii) Under existing salt charter party, laytime to count from 7 00 A.M. on next working day when holiday intervenes before expiry of notice period. Laytime is to count now as from midnight, 1 00 01 hours on that day

(i) Under existing charter party the detention of a salt ship at Calcutta prior to commencement of discharge due to shortage was on shipowner's account. Now both the shippers and the shipowners are to share liability on this account on 50 : 50 basis

नेपाल से शराब की तस्करी

658 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या बरा मालिया बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नशा बन्दी लागू करने के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती जिलों पिबौरागढ़ में नेपाल आदि देशों से, जिनका सीमा इस जिले से लगती है, बड़ी मात्रा में शराब की तस्करी की जाती है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन देशों से तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बिला मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) . (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथापि, सीमा के पार से तस्करी-आयात को रोकने के लिए प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ध्यान देनी रही है। मारी भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर निवारक उपायों को तीव्र कर दिया गया है। भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी व्यापार को रोकने के लिए नियोजित कमचारियों की संख्या भी वृद्धि कर दी गई है तथा सुगमता से पार किये जा सकने योग्य मार्गों और क्षेत्रों में कमचारियों को लगा दिया गया है। चोरी छिपे लाये गए माल को में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों तथा गाड़ियों को रोकने के प्रयोजन से गश्त लगाने के लिये कर्मचारियों को जीपें दी गयी हैं। चोरी छिपे लाये गये माल का पता लगाने तथा उसे ज्वन करने के कार्य को मुबिधाजनक बनाने के लिये सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम का 1969 में संशोधन किया गया है।

राजस्थान आबकारी विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजाति के निरीक्षकों की भर्ती

629. श्री पन्नालाल बाबूवाल . क्या बिला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के आबकारी उपायुक्त ने गत वर्ष आबकारी निरीक्षकों की भर्ती के लिये आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये थे और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कुल योग्य व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे लेकिन उन्हें अब तक इन्टरव्यू के लिये नहीं बुलाया गया, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) राजस्थान के आबकारी विभाग में कुल कितने निरीक्षक हैं और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने निरीक्षक हैं ?

बिला मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के आबकारी नया कराधान विभाग से मालूम होता है। राजस्थान में आबकारी निरीक्षकों की भरती के लिये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा कोई आवेदन नहीं मागे गये थे।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rise in Prices of Various Consumer Goods

630. SHRI H. M. PATEL Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the rise in prices of various consumer goods during the last three months ;

(b) how the family budget of middle and lower middle class people has been affected consequently , and

(c) the action, if any, being taken by Government for curbing rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YASHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (i) Consumer price indices in respect of individual commodities are not compiled for the country as a whole. Variations in the wholesale price indices of selected consumer goods as between January and April 1971 are given in the enclosed statement

(b) The effect of price changes on family budgets can be measured through

changes in consumer price indices. The All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100) has declined from 186 for December 1970 to 184 for March 1971. The All India Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-manual Employees (1960=100) is not available

beyond Jan. 1971. The Index has declined from 177 in November 1970 to 174 in January 1971.

(c) The Government is taking all requisite steps to maintain price stability.

Statement

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Monthly Averages (1961-62=100)

	January 1971	April 1971	Percentage change (April 1971 over January 1971)	
Rice		189.8	196.9	+3.7
Wheat		211.7	205.2	-3.1
Bajra		141.7	127.7	-9.9
Gram		221.1	201.4	-8.9
Arhar		303.9	260.1	-14.4
Potatoes		136.4	111.4	-18.3
Onions		102.8	95.2	-7.4
Milk		218.5	235.4	+7.7
Ghee (pure)		202.5	201.5	-0.5
Groundnut oil		219.9	206.8	-6.0
Mustard oil		280.2	208.7	-25.5
Vanaspati		185.2	182.0	-1.7
Eggs		171.4	133.0	-22.4
Fish		294.4	323.2	+9.8
Meat		188.3	195.3	+3.7
Sugar		157.5	157.5	No change
Gur		202.8	245.6	+21.1
Tea		122.1	133.2	+9.1
Coffee		211.7	155.9	-26.4
Spices and condiments		306.8	283.5	-7.6
Processed food		165.8	165.3	-0.3
Kerosene		176.2	176.2	No change
Cycles		119.3	121.1	+1.5
Cotton manufactures		157.0	159.7	+1.7
Silk & rayon manufactures		120.7	123.7	+2.5
Woollen manufactures		182.0	183.2	+0.7
Leather products (shoes)		92.1	92.1	No change

	January 1971	April 1971	Percentage change (April 1971 over) (January 1971)
Aluminium utensils		148.4	148.4
Pottery goods		138.4	138.4
Toilet requisites		144.5	144.6
Soap		144.7	144.7
Lamps & lanterns		160.5	160.5
Matches		114.1	114.1

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट की पुस्तकों में अनुवाद तथा
मुद्रण संबंधी गलतियाँ

631. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और
समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट ने अनेकों
महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकों का अंग्रेजी में हिन्दी में अनुवाद
कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय को
इस बात की जानकारी है कि उन अनुवादित
पुस्तकों में गलतियाँ हैं ;

(ग) क्या लिथो टुवरैमैन की "मैम बर्डली
गुड" (मनुष्य की भौतिक सम्पदाएं) नामक
पुस्तक में भाषा, पारिभाषिक शब्दावली तथा
मुद्रण सम्बन्धी अनेकों गलतियाँ हैं ।

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन पुस्तकों के अनुवाद,
सम्पादन तथा प्रकाशन के लिये जिम्मेदार
व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ;
और

(ङ) ऐसी गलतियों की पुनरावृत्ति को
रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में
उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :
(क) से (ङ). नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट ने अनेक
प्रमुख अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद
किया है ।

उन अनदित संस्करण में गलतियों की
भरमार का संबंध मन तो नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट की
घोर नहीं इस मंत्रालय को कोई शिकायत
प्राप्त हुई है ।

सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है
कि लिथो टुवरैमैन की "मैम बर्डली गुड"
(मनुष्य का भौतिक सम्पदाएं) नामक पुस्तक के
अनदित संस्करण में, जिसे नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट ने
1965 में प्रकाशित किया था । अनेक-गलतियाँ
हैं । उसके विपरीत दो सुप्रसिद्ध हिन्दी विद्वानों
ने पाठ्यलिपियों की समीक्षा करने समय बहुत
प्रशंसा की है ।

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट अनुवाद और प्रकाशन में
परिशुद्धता सुनिश्चित करने का बहुत ध्यान
रखता है ।

सड़क कर आदि जमा करने में कठिनाई

632. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या नौबहन और
परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनपथ नई
दिल्ली स्थित दिल्ली प्रशासन के परिवहन
अधिकारी के कार्यालय से ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस आदि
प्राप्त करने और सड़क कर जमा कराने में
जनता को कठिनाई हो रही ; है

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कार्यालय
में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों से मिले हुये
अनेक बिबौलिये उस कार्यालय के आसपास
घूमते रहते हैं और उनको कुछ प्रतिरिक्त धन
 देने से काम बड़ी आसानी से हो जाता है । और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) . (क) कभी कभी व्यक्तियों को सड़क कर जमा करने के लिये जनपथ कार्यालय में पवित प्रतीक्षा करना पड़ती है और यह स्वाभाविक है कि उस हद तक उन्हें असुविधा होती है। तथापि यदि मोटर गाड़ियों के मालिक दिल्ली मोटर कराधान अधिनियम, 1962 में उल्लिखित विभिन्न माफी अवधि के अंत में मदागना करने से बचे रहे, और गर सरकार का कार और स्मूटर के मालिक कर जमा करने के राजपत नगर मार्गदर्श मार्ग, पूसा मार्ग आदि के अतिरिक्त काउण्टरो से भी लाभ उठाते रहें।

परिचालन लाउमेस प्राप्त करने में जनता की हुई असुविधा का कोई मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन की दृष्टि में नहीं आया है।

(ख) दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी कराधान कर की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत मोटर गाड़ी का मालिक स्वयम् अथवा किसी अधिकर्ता (एजेंट) के माफत कर जमा कर सकता है। अतः यदि कोई मोटर गाड़ी मालिक किसी विचौलिया के माफत कर भेजता है तो दिल्ली प्रशासन अधिकर्ता के बिना कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

छोटी बचत योजनाओं के अधीन जमा राशि

633. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान छोटी बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 183.50

करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई जबकि वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान केवल 127 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई थी।

(ख) यदि हां, तो समाज के उन वर्गों का विवरण क्या है जिनका इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अपनी बचत जमा भी और उन वर्गों के नाम क्या है जो इसमें सहयोग देने में असफल रहे, और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) हालांकि 1970-71 में अल्पबचत योजना के अन्तर्गत एकट्ठी की गई रकम के अन्तिम आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, फिर भी सबम हाल की सूचना के अनुसार 1970-71 में 188 करोड़ रुपये की रकम एकट्ठी हुई है जबकि 1969-70 में 127 करोड़ रुपये की रकम एकट्ठी हुई थी।

(ख) अल्प बचतों में एकट्ठी की गयी रकमों में आकर विभिन्न बचत पत्रों और जमा की बिक्री और बिराशी के अनुसार, योजनावार और राज्यवार उपलब्ध है। समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा अल्प बचतों में जमा की गयी रकमों के आंकड़ों सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्रित करना सम्भव नहीं है, इसलिए यह बताना नहीं सम्भव है कि समाज के किस वर्ग ने इसमें सहयोग नहीं दिया है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता

दिन प्रतिदिन की आवश्यकताओं को सुलझाने के लिए एयर इण्डिया के सुत्राव

634. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिन प्रतिदिन अपनी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए एयर इण्डिया से सुभाव प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा०—कृष्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।
अमेरिका से सहायता

635. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमेरिका ने भारत को अब तक कितनी सहायता दी है ;

(ख) भारतीय मुद्रा के अनुसार उसका क्या मूल्य है ;

(ग) उक्त सहायता में से विकास अनुदान की राशि कितनी है और उसकी वापसी के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) उसमें से भारतीय मुद्रा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कितनी राशि वापिस दी जानी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1971 की स्थिति के अनुसार, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा

भारत सरकार को दी गयी सहायता की रकम 5805.7 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है, जिस में पूँजीगत सहायता की रकम 2577.7 करोड़ रुपये, खाद्य और अन्य कृषि सम्बन्धी वस्तुओं के लिए सहायता की रकम 2890.4 करोड़ रुपये और तकनीकी की सहायता की रकम 337.6 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ग) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा दी गयी कुल सहायता में से विकास अनुदानों की रकम 724.7 करोड़ रुपये हैं, जिस में ये शामिल हैं—तकनीकी सहायता के लिए डालर अनुदान (337.6 करोड़ रुपये), अन्य डालर अनुदान (15.0 करोड़ रुपये) और खाद्य तथा अन्य कृषि सम्बन्धी वस्तुओं के लिए सहायता से निमित्त प्रतिरूप रुपया निधियों के रुपया अनुदान (372.1 करोड़ रुपये)। ऋण-सहायता के सम्बन्ध में वापसी-अदायगियां तब कर दी जाती है जब-जब वे देय होती हैं ।

(घ) भारतीय मुद्रा में वापस की जाने वाली ऋण सहायता की रकम 1955.6 करोड़ रुपये हैं, जिसमें खाद्य और अन्य कृषि सम्बन्धी वस्तुओं के लिए सहायता से निमित्त प्रतिरूप रुपया निधियों से रुपया ऋणों की रकम 1541.0 करोड़ रुपये और विकास सहायता ऋणों की रकम 414.6 करोड़ रुपये हैं । विदेशी मुद्रा में वापस की जाने वाली ऋण-सहायता की रकम 2620.8 करोड़ रुपये है जिस में अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण/आयात-निर्यात बैंक डालर ऋणों की रकम 2148.2 करोड़ रुपये और खाद्य तथा अन्य कृषि सम्बन्धी वस्तुओं के लिए डालर ऋणों की रकम 472.6 करोड़ रुपये हैं ।

**Post of Dy Inspector
of Schools, Andamans**

636. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether two posts of Dy Inspector of Schools have been created in Andamans,

(b) whether the scale of pay prescribed for the post is higher than that of Post Graduate Teacher,

(c) whether the minimum qualification prescribed in the proposed recruitment rules is Graduate with degree/diploma in teaching for Deputy Inspectors

(d) whether minimum qualifications for Post Graduate Teachers is Master's degree with degree/diploma in teaching, and

(e) if so, the directions proposed to be given to the Andaman Administration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D P YADAVA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The revision of pay scale of this post is under consideration. Method of recruitment as well as Qualification for the post as relevant to the revised pay scale will be determined after a decision is taken on the revision of pay scale

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) Question does not arise.

**Proposal to expand Trivandrum
& Cochin Airports
in Kerala**

637. SHIRIMATTI BILARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Trivandrum and Cochin airports in Kerala,

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The particulars of development work proposed to be undertaken during the current Plan period, at the Trivandrum and Cochin aerodromes and their estimated cost are as follows :

Trivandrum		(Rs. in lakhs)
1	Acquisition of land for extension in runway	12.70
2	Construction of restaurant and expansion of terminal building.	5.00
3	Extension of glider strip.	1.80
4	Black topping of both ends of the runway.	0.55
Cochin		
	Extension of passenger lounge.	0.50

Credit Policy of Nationalised Banks

638. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI BALATHANDAYU-
THAM :
SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the policy regarding credit facilities to be given by the nationalised banks to farmers, self-employed professionals, small entrepreneurs etc ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how much money is disbursed as loans to each category and the nature of guarantees covering such loans ; and

(d) whether recoveries are made according to the terms stipulated and what is the extent of defaults ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) After the nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks, the Government and the Reserve Bank of India advised the Banks to adopt a liberalised policy in respect of hitherto neglected sectors like retail traders, self-employed persons, artisans, farmers, road transport operators etc. The Banks have formulated special credit schemes for providing assistance to these categories of borrowers.

(b) Details of terms and conditions for advances under various schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. Lt.—238/71].

(c) Loans outstanding as at the end of December 1970 by the public sector banks to borrowers in the priority and other

neglected sectors are given below :

Advances of public sector banks to priority and other neglected sectors

	(Rs. crores.) Amount outstanding December 1970
1) Agriculture	
(a) Direct finance (Excluding Plantations)	202
(b) Indirect finance	142
2) Small-scale industry	420
3) Road Transport Operators	37
5) Retail Trade and small business	75
5) Professional and self-employed persons	9
6) Education	3
	888

The Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries introduced in July 1960 and modified with effect from February 1970 provides for a payment of 75% of the amount in default or the amount guaranteed whichever is lower. This scheme is administered by the Industrial Finance Department of the Reserve Bank. Advances to these sectors other than those mentioned at items 2 and 6 above are covered by the new credit Guarantee Scheme of the credit guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., promoted by the Reserve Bank. This scheme came into effect from the 1st April, 1971 and covers 75% of the amount in default.

(d) By and large, the re-recovery performance of loans given for agricultural development by commercial banks is satisfactory. In areas where the crops were affected by natural calamities of widespread nature the recoveries were adversely affected.

**Mode of recruitments and promotions
in Income Tax
Department.**

639. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed for recruitment and promotion to the various cadres of the Income tax Department ;

(b) the percentage reserved for departmental promotions and for direct recruitments ;

(c) whether it is a fact that very often departmental promotions are made inoperative due to writ petitions ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to streamline the procedures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library]. See No.-17-239/71.

(c) No, Sir. Mainly, the seniority lists of officers in the various Class I grades prepared by the Government were challenged through several writ Petitions filed in the various High Courts and some of these petitions are still pending.

(d) Does not arise.

**Cases Referred to Monopolies
and Restrictive Trade
Practices Commission**

640. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission since its inception ;

(b) the names of parties and the nature of their proposals ; and

(c) the decision conveyed by the Commission to Government on each of the cases referred to it ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). Ten cases under Chapter III of the Act were referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission until 20.5.1971, and reports of the Commission have been received in three cases. Information with regard to the names of the parties whose cases were referred, the nature of the proposals and the recommendations of the Commission, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library]. See No. LT-240/71]

**Proposals For Capital
Investment**

641 SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received during the year 1970-71 for new capital issues from the leading industrial houses with their names ;

(b) the number out of them which are for expansion, new units separately with their details ?

(c) the proposals which have been approved and the fate of the remaining ;

(d) whether any applications were rejected ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEM RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :

(a) and (b). The number of applications for new capital issues (including bonus issues) from the leading industrial houses in 1970-71 was 131. Out of these, the number of applications for expansion and new units were 24 and 6 respectively. Details of the applications received are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 1.T-241/71]

(c) and (d). 83 applications were approved, 26 applications were rejected and 22 applications are under examination.

(e) Out of the 26 applications rejected, 25 were in respect of bonus issues and were turned down since (i) guidelines prescribed for bonus issue proposals were not satisfied (22 cases), (ii) the applicant companies had more than 60% foreign participation and they were asked to submit their applications together with proposals for issue of additional capital so as to bring down the ratio of foreign holding to 60% (2 cases), (iii) the applicant banking company needed cash issue and not bonus issue (1 case). The remaining one case which was for preference issue was rejected since the applicant company proposed 10% dividend which was in excess of the permissible limit of 9.5%.

**Progress Made in Popularising
Mock Parliament
Programme**

642, SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SANSADIYA KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in popularising mock or mimic Parliaments among the school children in Delhi and whether the programme is likely to be expanded in the current year ;

(b) in view of the success of the programme in Delhi, whether the programme is likely to be introduced in other Centrally administered areas as well as other States ; and

(c) if so, what are the prospects of a beginning being made in the year 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) So far five Mock Parliament Competitions have been organised in the Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi commencing from the year 1966-67 and the Sixth Competition will be organised during the current year when schools reopen after summer recess,

(b) Pursuant to one of the recommendations of the 7th All India Whips Conference, the Governments of States/Union Territories have already been addressed to draw up a scheme for Mock Parliament Competition on the lines of the Scheme prevalent in the Educational Institutions in Delhi.

(c) Nine States and three Union Territories have intimated that they have made a beginning in the introduction of similar schemes.

**Air India's earnings due to
operation of Jumbo Jet**

643. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRIM. RAM GOPAL
REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any likelihood of earnings of Air India going up as a result of operation of Jumbo Jets and if so, to what extent ;

(b) the number of jumbo jets purchased and ordered to be purchased with their cost price and expenditure incurred in bringing them to India up-to putting them in service ; and

(c) what is the number and schedule of inaugural flights of the jumbo jets arranged or being arranged ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGA) : (a) Air-India have budgeted for an increase in their revenues from the operation of Jumbo Jets during the year 1971-72 by Rs. 31.94 crores.

(b) Of the four Boeing 747 (Jumbo Jet) aircraft on order Air-India have already received two and the remaining two are expected to be delivered in March/April 1972. The cost of the first two aircraft is Rs 34.76 crores including airframe engines and furnished equipment, and those of the third and fourth Rs. 31.45 crores (approximately). The delivery flight expenses of bringing the first two aircraft to India were Rs. 2.30 lakhs.

(c) The following inaugural flights are scheduled to be operated :

Two from Bombay to London,

Two from London to Bombay,

Two from Bombay to New York, and

Two from New York to Bombay

The date of operation of the first Bombay-London flight was 24.5.71.

The dates of the other inaugurals have not yet been finalised.

British and West German Engineering Firms keeping out Indian Firms from Contracts

644, SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the British and West German Engineering firms try to keep Indian engineering firms out of contracts by the ruse of British engineers incharge of development projects, insisting on Indians with British engineering degree ;

(b) whether such instances happening in African countries were pointed out by the President of the Institution of Engineers ;

(c) whether Government propose to take up the matter with the concerned Government ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefore ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MFN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(b) The Institution of Engineers has no information readily available.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Loan from Canada

645 SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have signed an agreement with the Canadian Government for a loan of Rs. 28 crores for the import of industrial materials, and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO (HAVAN)) : (a) and (b). A development loan agreement for Ca 40 million (about Rs. 28 crores) was signed with the Canadian Government on April 7, 1971. The loan is intended for financing the import of certain industrial commodities and fertilizers from Canada. It is repayable over a period of 50 years inclusive of a 10 year grace period with no interest or any other service charge.

**Central Staff Census report regarding
Pay of Central Government
Employees**

646. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Staff Census report for 1968-69 has revealed that more than half of the Central Government employees numbering 28,07,400 draw a basic pay of less than Rs. 100/- per month ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increasing their basic salary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of revision of the existing salary structure of all Central Government employees including those drawing a basic pay of less than Rs. 100/- per month is already before the Third Pay Commission. The recommendations of the Pay Commission will have to be awaited.

**Enquiry Into Recovery of Income
Tax From M/S. Sundoomal
Ram Swaroop of
Delhi**

647. SHRI KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of MINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Income Tax Intelligence Department has received all the records recovered by the Sales Tax Department, Delhi, from M/s. Sundoomal Ram Swaroop, Naya Bazar, Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that their papers are lying with the Department for more than one year ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the investigation into income tax and sales tax evasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI): (SHRI K. R. GANESH) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seized material was taken over by the Income Tax Department on May 26, 1970.

(c) The Income Tax Department which is concerned only with the evasion of Income Tax is examining the seized material and also making other investigations. Directions have been issue to the Income Tax Officer to expedite the investigation.

उज्जैन शहर में छत्री बाँक पर लुटवाई कार्य

648. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उज्जैन शहर (मध्य प्रदेश) में छत्री बाँक पर स्थित मोक्षियान मस्जिद के प्रबन्धक मण्डल ने निर्माण कार्य के लिए मस्जिद के निकट के एक स्थान पर 2 अप्रैल, 1971 को कुछ लुटवाई कार्य किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस स्थान से अत्यधिक पुरातत्वीय महत्व के कई प्राचीन लखहर निकले ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा इन लखहरों की जाँच कराई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ये लखहर किस युग के हैं और उनके संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री शिवराम शंकर राय) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) छोड़कर निकाले गए अवशेष एक स्वभाष्य संघ के प्रथम प्रतीक होते हैं। अब तक छोड़े गए अवशेषों में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वे प्रत्यक्ष पुरातवीय महत्व के हैं।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) ये अवशेष परमार काल (दसवीं स शताब्दी ई० पू०) के ठहराए गए हैं। छोड़े गए अवशेषों के संरक्षण के लिए, राज्य सरकार में अनुमोदित किया गया है क्योंकि उन अवशेषों तथा संस्मृति को गेरे अत्यधिक पुरातवीय महत्व का नहीं समझा गया है जिसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर का घोषित किया जाए।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिन्ध नदी पर पुल का निर्माण करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

649 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मिण्ड-भद्रा मंडक पर सिन्ध नदी के ऊपर एक प्रस्तावित पुल के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहायता, ऋण और अनुदान का अनुरोध किया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा माँगी गई सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्य-की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) से (ग). अनुमानतः माननीय सदस्य चिरबाब मंडिरबोस मार्ग पर भदवाट पर के सिन्ध नदी के पुल का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। यह राज्य सड़क है और इस पुल के निर्माण से मुख्यतः मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सम्बन्धित है। उसने

केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसके निर्माण के लिये कोई सहायता नहीं माँगी है। तथापि उसने इस परिवोजना को अंतर्राज्यीय अथवा प्राथमिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चौथी योजना में केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता वाली योजनाओं की सूची में शामिल किया है जो मार्च 1967 में प्रस्तुत की गयी थी। बाद में उसने जो प्रस्ताव 1970 में प्रस्तुत किये उनमें इस परिवोजना को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। बाद में जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये गये थे उनकी जाँच कर ली गई है और 74 लाख रुपये की लागत की योजनाएँ चौथी योजना में जनप्रतिष्ठित ऋण सहायता के लिये मंजूर की गई हैं।

अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

650 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च 1971 के पिछले सप्ताह में रोहतक और डिबल के बीच बड़ी मात्रा में अफीम पकड़ी गई,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बरामद की गई अफीम का भारतीय मूल्य कितना है, और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिनके विनाशकारी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गल्लेवा) : (क) जी, हाँ ! हरियाणा से रोहतक तथा डिबल के बीच 28-3-71 को रोहतक पुलिस द्वारा एक एम्बेसेडर कार में से 128.500 किलोग्राम अफीम बरामद की गयी।

(ख) लगभग 13,000/- रुपये।

(ग) एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और दो फरार हैं। उनकी गिरफ्तारी के लिए न्यायालय द्वारा वारंट जारी कर दिए गये हैं।

चीपाटी (बम्बई) पर तत्काल वस्तुओं
का पकड़ा जाना

652. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल 1971 के पहले पलवाड़े
में केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा
बम्बई के चीपाटी समुद्री तट से बड़ी मात्रा में
सोना तथा घड़ियाँ बरामद की गई है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका मूल्य क्या है ,
और

(ग) इन सिलसिले में कितने व्यक्तियों के
विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा यह कार्यवाही
किस प्रकार की है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.
आर गणेशन). (क)से(ग). बम्बई के चीपाटी समुद्र
तट के पास अति प्रसृत स्थिति में छोड़ी गयी एक
टैंकरी से बम्बई पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने निम्न
लिखित भाल बरामद किया। त्रिदशी भाक
का 46,600 ग्राम सोना जिसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
मुद्रा दर पर मूल्य लगभग चार लाख रुपया है.
भारतीय बाजार दर पर लगभग 8 लाख रुपये
का मूल्य की 10,000 कलाई घड़िया और
लगभग 65,000 रुपये के मूल्य के घड़ी के
पीते। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई
है। मामला, बम्बई सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों
द्वारा ले लिया गया है।

**Demands Made by Employees of the Branches
of Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur**

6530. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the
MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA
MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agitation of
Government has been drawn to the
agitation launched by the employees
of the branches of Reserve Bank of
India, Kanpur (U.P.) ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the
employees ;

(c) whether any steps have been
taken by Government to meet their de-
mands, if so, the details thereof , and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA
MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANIRAO CHA-
VAN): (a) to (d). It has been reported by
Reserve Bank of India that following an
altercation between a professional shroff
and an employee of Cash Department of
Kanpur Branch over exchange of notes
on 14.5.1971, the shroff was alleged to
have threatened to murder the employee.
On the matter being reported to the
police, the shroff was arrested and later on
released after obtaining from him a bond
of good conduct. In sympathy with the
employee, the staff of Cash Department
is stated to have refused to handle any
business of shroffs over the counters. The
demand of the staff is that other leading
shroffs should condemn in writing the
action of the shroff who had threatened
the employee. The Manager of the
Kanpur branch has impressed upon the
employees that shroffs, being members of
public, should be afforded normal facili-
ties and he is trying to promote a Settle-
ment.

Enquiry held into the Death of H.E.
Braganza, Chief Engineer of Indian
Airlines And two Others

654. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF.
Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (PARAYAN AUR
NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased
to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was
held into the death of H.E. Braganza, Chief
Engineer of Indian Airlines and two
others inside a banger at Palam Airport on
25th March, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the particulars of the help given to the families of the persons who died in the above accident ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (Dr. KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes Sir An enquiry was held by the Civil Aviation Department as required under rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, and a report was submitted to Government on 14th May, 1971

(b) The accident was caused by over-inflation of a spare B-731 wheel just outside hangar no. 4 at Palam

(c) Indian Airlines have decided to pay compensation to members of the families of the deceased as below

The late Shri H. E. Braganza* .. Rs. 86,400 Compensation plus Rs. 30,000 Gratuity

The late Shri J. C. Gupta .. Rs. 75,000 Compensation plus Gratuity put together

The late Shri Budhi Singh .. Rs. 25,000 Compensation plus Gratuity put together

*The late Shri Braganza is survived by his wife and 2 children. Each child will be given a scholarship of Rs. 25/- per month till he attains the age of 18 years or till graduation, whichever is earlier.

Scheme to provide Loan Facilities to Purchase ready made old House by Life Insurance Corporation

655 SHRI DHANDAPANI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Life Insurance Corporation has formulated any scheme for extending loan facilities on policies for the purchase of ready made old houses; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MLN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Under its "Own Your Home" Scheme the LIC grants loans to policyholders for purchase of recently constructed houses in good condition

(b) The main features of the Scheme are as under —

1. The acceptable age of the building in relation to the nature of its construction as under: —

<i>Nature of Building</i>	<i>Acceptable Age</i>
(i) Reinforced cement concrete framed and terraced	20 years
(ii) Masonry walls (pucca and reinforced cement concrete floors and roof)	15 years
(iii) Masonry walls (pucca Timber of Joist frame and rent roof)	10 years
(iv) Masonry walls (kutcha) and pent roof—(sheet of tile)	5 years

N B

(1) "Masonry walls" include Brick and Stone Masonry

(2) Buildings which have defective foundations or which have developed any

major defect like cracks etc, are excluded.

2. The rate of interest is 7 1/2% per annum. In case of default an additional interest of 2 1/2 per annum becomes payable.

3. The minimum amount of loan is Rs. 10,000/- and the maximum Rs. 1 lakh. Where the loan is for extension of a house the minimum is only Rs. 7,500/-.

4. Where a borrower opts to repay the loan by equated monthly instalments he may take a mortgage redemption policy covering the loan outstanding from year to year during the repayment term. Where the loan is proposed to be repaid by an Endowment Assurance Policy the sum assured will have to be about 110% of the loan.

**New Offices opened by Nationalised
Banks in Tamil Nadu**

656. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) The number of new offices opened by the 14 nationalised banks in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) the share of Tamil Nadu in the growth of deposits after nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Between July, 1969 and end of March, 1971, the latest date for which information is available, 188 new offices were opened in Tamil Nadu by the 14 nationalised banks.

(b) Statewise figures of deposits of all scheduled commercial banks are not available for any recent date. However, of the increase of about Rs. 324.2 crores in deposits of the nationalised banks between

the last Friday of June, 1969 and June, 1970, Tamil Nadu accounted for Rs. 17.7 crores or 5.4%. Information in this regard is not available for any later date.

Recovery of Income-Tax

657. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete plan has been formulated by Government to tap the much-needed resources available in the form of Income Tax arrears totalling Rs. 565.73 crores as on 31st December, 1970 ; and

(b) the area in which there is the largest amount of income tax arrears in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Government has during the last three years taken several measures for speedy collection of arrears of taxes. Apart from these, it has not been considered necessary to formulate any separate plan for recovering the Income-tax arrears of Rs. 565.73 crores as on 31.12.1970.

2. Such measures taken for speedy collection of arrears of taxes are enumerated below :—

(i) Taking over by the Income-tax Department itself of recovery work hitherto done by officials of the State Government.

The Government last year sanctioned 68 posts of Tax Recovery Officers and with these additional posts most of the recovery work has been taken over by the Income-Tax Department in all the Commissioners charges.

- (ii) The functional Distribution Scheme under which the work of collection of taxes has been made the specific function of one or more income-tax officers in the Range was introduced in 1966 and was further extended during the last year

- (iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of receipt counters for this purpose in the Income Tax Offices

- (iv) Publication of names of assessee who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits

- (v) Arrears Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country During this period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate Orders and collecting the net demands due from the assesseees

- (vi) Two Additional Commissioners of Income-tax (Recovery) have been posted exclusively for recovery work in each of Commissioners' Charges at Bombay and Calcutta Similarly one Additional Commissioner of Income-tax (Recovery) has been posted in each of Commissioners' Charges at Delhi and Madras

- (vii) Sixty posts of Income-tax Officers (Collection) were last year sanctioned by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrears demands.

(b) The largest amount of Income tax arrears as on 31.12.1970 were in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax West Bengal-I, II, III and (Central) Calcutta. The said amount was Rs 246.53 crores. Its break-up was as follows

West Bengal-I	...	Rs 90.52 crores
West-Bengal-II	...	Rs. 47-84 crores.
West-Bengal-III	...	Rs 73.35 crores.
Calcutta (Central)	..	Rs. 34.82 crores,
Total -		Rs 246.53 crores

Interlocking in Public Limited Companies and Private Limited Companies

658 SHRI DJHANDAPANI Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any interlocking in 13 public limited companies and 101 private limited companies having a total authorized capital of Rs 584 crores, which have been newly registered upto 31st March, 1970, and

(b) if so, whether they are not covered by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY)

(a) and (b). (1) Presumably the question seems to refer to companies registered in Tamil Nadu State during the period from 1-4-1969 to 31-3-70

(2) Of the 13 public limited companies and 101 private limited companies so registered, the following three companies appear to be belonging to 'large industrial groups' which have been identified in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee -

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Group</i>
1. Binny Ltd	Macneill & Barry-Binny
2. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd	Muthiah Chettiar Group
3. Tokushu Menon Paper Mfg Co Ltd	

(3) Only Binny Ltd has registered under the MRTP Act and has inter-connections with other companies of Macneill & Barry-Binny Group. As regards the other companies it is too early to make statements about inter-connections, since the newly registered companies may take 18 months to file their first annual returns according to the Companies Act, 1956. In the absence of such returns it is not possible to study inter-connections and consequently the applicability of the MRTP Act.

Proposal to construct an Aerodrome in Tuticorin

659 SHRI MURUGANANITHAM Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct an aerodrome in Tuticorin district in view of the expansion of the Tuticorin Port,

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) whether any site has been selected for the construction of the aerodrome?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH). (a) to (c) Indian Airlines are making a survey of the traffic potential at Tuticorin. The question of constructing an aerodrome there will be examined after the results of the survey are known and in the context of the availability of funds and priorities.

Change in the name of Tuticorin Port

660. SHRI MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a strong desire

among the people of Tuticorin to name the Tuticorin Port after the great Tamil patriot and freedom fighter V O Chidambaram,

(b) whether Government have received a representation to this effect, and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) and (b) A Resolution passed on 29.7.70 by the Tuticorin Municipality requesting the Government to name the new harbour at Tuticorin as 'Tuticorin V O C Harbour' was forwarded to the Government of India for consideration by the Government of Tamil Nadu in February 1971.

(c) It is not the practice to name harbours after the names of individuals. A harbour is known by the name of the place where it is located. In view of this the new major port at Tuticorin as and when it is formed would be called the Port of Tuticorin as in the case of the other major ports in the country.

Overdrafts by the States

661. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA

SHRI P. K. DEO

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA.

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether overdrafts by State Governments during the year 1970-71 reached all time high being as much as Rs 180 crores,

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of this figure and respective figures for the last two years;

(c) whether during the year 1969-71, Government had initiated some measures to check the increasing trend of overdraft, and

(d) if so, the reasons why the measures failed to yield any result during the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YASHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) The States' overdraft on the Reserve Bank fluctuate from day-to-day. A statement showing the overdrafts of State as at the end of 1969-70 and 1970-71 is attached

(c) and (d) From 1969-70 the States' resources position is being reviewed annually by the Planning Commission in the light of their reasonable requirements of Plan outlays, unavoidable non-Plan commitments and the additional resources mobilised by them. The inescapable gaps in resources, as recommended by the Planning Commission, are covered through special accommodation (by way of loans). During 1970-71, several States accepted new commitments, both on Plan and non-Plan account for which they failed to find the necessary matching resources. In several cases even the existing resources were given up.

While the Government of India cannot give any direction to the States regarding the manner in which their Budgets should be framed it is expected that they would observe the necessary financial discipline and restraint. The Government of India have from time to time been urging States to keep their budgetary position under constant review, to contain their Plan and non-Plan expenditure within the available resources and to avoid persistent overdrafts.

Statement

States' Overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India

(In Crores of Rupees)

State	At the end of 1969-70	At the end of 170-71
Andhra Pradesh	16.68	47.34
Assam	15.27	20.29
Bihar	—	18.52
Gujarat	7.88*	3.27
Haryana	1.87*	5.41
Himachal Pradesh	—	1.38*
Kerala	6.56	15.37
Madhya Pradesh	1.29*	3.54*
Maharashtra	27.04	18.28
Mysore	17.32	26.70
Nagaland	0.28*	0.87*
Punjab	2.55*	—
Rajasthan	24.13	67.55
Tamil Nadu	9.92	25.35
West Bengal	21.96*	6.49
TOTAL	152.75	260.36

Notes

1 The above figures take into account inter-governmental transactions relating to March accounts of respective years adjusted subsequently.

2 The asterik (*) denotes that the States overdraft was more than covered by its treasury bills holdings.

Acquisition of Jumbo Jets by India

662. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA

SHRI T. S. LAXMANAN

SHRI G VISHWANTAHAN

Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India has acquired one Jumbo Jet and three more are under contractual order for supply before long,

(b) whether it is also a fact that international airlines, owning Jumbos like, the Trans-World Airways and the Pan American have so far incurred losses of dollars 70 million and dollars 62 million respectively,

(c) whether according to experts the existing slump in the growth of passenger traffic is likely to continue for another three years,

(d) whether the international flights of the Air India do not carry optimum passenger loads at present and if so, the percentage of vacant seats carried, and

(e) whether Government would place on the table of the House a Statement explaining fully the economics of working of the Jumbo Jets and the justification for acquiring four Jets when the above factors do not justify such acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) Air-India have already acquired two Boeing 747s (Jumbo Jets) Two more are expected to be received in March/April, 1972.

(b) Several international airlines have lately experienced adverse financial results

which can be attributed to several unfavourable factors such as, economic recession, rapid increase in industry cost levels, etc.

(c) According to current forecasts the relatively lower rate of growth of international air traffic is a temporary phenomenon and there is every likelihood of a reversal of the current situation

(d) Air-India had an overall load factor of 54.2% during 1970-71 and anticipate an overall load factor of 51.8% in 1971-72 inclusive of operation of four Boeing 747 services per week between India and U K, three of which will be extended to U S A

(e) The decision to purchase Boeing 747 aircraft was taken after careful study of all relevant factors pertaining to the economics of air transport consistent with the Corporation's policy of timely acquisition of modern and competitive equipment and its proper deployment through a careful selection of routes and markets

Exchange of Currency brought by Refugees from Bangla Desh

663. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA

SHRI BIREN DUTTA

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evacuees from Bangla Desh are being harassed by money exchangers on the Indian border;

(b) whether Government of Tripura have asked the Government of India to license new foreign exchange dealers to save the evacuees from such exploitation;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether Government have liberalised the exchange rate as requested by the Bangla Desh Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) No complaint of harassment to the evacuees from Bangla Desh at the hands of money changers on the Indian border has been received by Governments ;

(b) and (c). A request was received from Tripura Administration for increasing the money-changing facilities. Instructions have been issued to the effect that branches of the State Bank of India operating in the eastern sector may accept Pak currency brought in by the evacuees.

(d) No such request has been received by Government.

Fake, Currency given to Refugees
coming from Ban ,la Desh

664 : SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan are trying to dump into India fake currency notes of Rs. 10/- denomination through the refugees who are coming to India from Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether the refugees have been duped to believe that the notes given to them are genuine ones ; and

(c) whether such notes have been intercepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA

MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Government have no information so far about fake currency having been brought in by refugees coming from Pakistan. However, the position is being ascertained through the State Governments concerned and a statement will be laid on the table of the House as soon as full information is received.

Proposal to Develop Guruvayoor in
Kerala as Tourist Centre

665. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN OUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give assistance to develop Guruvayoor, the famous pilgrim centre in Kerala, as Tourist Centre ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN OUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism, Government of India, is not in a position to develop this area due to limitation of funds necessitating a strict order of priorities.

National Highway No 47

666 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress in the work of National Highway No. 47 is very slow ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the Central Government have approved the scheme of Cochin Bypass on this Highway ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSAD KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) No Sir The progress of work on this National Highway is satisfactory

(b) Does not arise

(c) The proposal for undertaking construction of Cochin bypass is included in the Fourth Five Year Plan The alignment of this bye pass has already been approved

**Proposal to take over Delhi
Transport Undertaking**

667 SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to take over the Delhi Transport Undertaking to meet the demand of the people of Delhi and to improve the present working and administration of the Undertaking ,

(b) if so, how much time it will take to take-over the Undertaking , and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c) No. However, a proposal to set up a statutory Road Transport Corporation in Delhi and to transfer to this Corporation the functions of the Delhi Transport Undertaking is under Government's consideration It is not

possible at this stage to indicate when the change will be made as legislation is involved.

**Schools in outer Delhi Parliamentary
Constituency**

668 SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the number of Government aided Higher Secondary Schools in Outer Delhi Parliamentary Constituency for boys and girls separately , and

(b) number of new schools proposed to be started from the commencement of the Educational Session 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D P YADAVA)

(a) (i) Govt. aided Higher
Secondary Schools
for Boys ... 4

(ii) Govt. aided Higher
Secondary Schools
for Girls, .. Nil

(b) One Boys School at Trinagar was opened in May, 1971

**Free and Compulsory Education
for School Children in Delhi**

669. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide free and compulsory education to

all capable boys and girls of the Union Territory of Delhi upto the Higher Secondary standard ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) if so, the date when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Demands of the Unemployed Commercial Pilots

670. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demands of the unemployed commercial pilots association, regarding the provision of job opportunities according to seniority and employment through D. G. C. A. ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Unemployed Commercial Pilots Association submitted a memorandum which made certain suggestions for creating job opportunities for unemployed commercial pilots. The suggestions include, *inter-alia*, their absorption in the Civil Aviation Depart-

ment and employment in aerial operations connected with crop spraying,

(c) The Government has taken the following action :—

(i) The recruitment rules for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer have been amended to include a Commercial Pilots' Licence as one of the acceptable qualifications and a requisition for recruitment against 78 posts of Assistant Aerodrome Officers has been sent to the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(ii) The Ministry of Agriculture have been requested to consider the question of encouraging crop spraying operators to recruit unemployed pilots give them some training and utilise them on light aircraft.

Financial help to Private Hotels

671. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to give more financial help to private hotels in the country as against the hotels under the public sector ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Tourists Visiting Calcutta

672. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR

VIMANAN MANIRI) be pleased to state ,

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign tourists are not visiting calcutta ,

(b) if so, the reasons for such reluctance shown by the foreign tourists to visit Calcutta ,

(c) whether many foreign air services have ceased to operate from Dum Dum airport ,

(d) if so the reasons thereof , and

(e) whether short-fall of foreign tourists visiting Calcutta led to closure of these foreign air services in Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) to (e) Some international airlines have discontinued operating through Calcutta since they feel that at present there is better traffic potential at Delhi/ Bombay

Thakkar Committee Report

674. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Thakkar Committee Report about special credit schemes for un-employed persons and self-employed ,

(d) if so, what are the main recommendations made by the Committee ; and

(c) the reaction of Government there-on ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Judging from the inadequacy of the credit schemes of banks and the deficiencies in the internal organisation and administrative set up in banks the Committee has suggested lines of action in regard to provisions of credit to professional and self-employed Person The Committee's recommendation is that the credit schemes should be flexible and take into account the special needs of individual entrepreneurs , the emphasis of lending should be on viability rather than on security The Committee has recommended that special facilities are necessary for the relatively undeveloped areas as well as the weaker sections of the society. It has laid emphasis on the development of household and cottage industries.

In regard to organisational matters the Committee feels that the discretionary powers of the branch agents be enhanced with due care and that massive training programme should be arranged for them. It has recommended setting up of multi-service agencies in various parts of the country by banks with mutual co-operation to provide technical assistance to self-employed persons and offer guidance about feasibility of the projects or proposals.

The Committee has stressed the need for further liberalisation of the terms and conditions of advances. In suitable cases of term loans the Committee has suggested the banks to charge a lower rate of interest in the initial stages and a higher rate of interest subsequently ensuring that the average rate remains commercially viable.

The Committee has stated that in suitable cases banks may give due weightage to the technical contribution of the entrepreneurs while giving assistance. It has also stated that in appropriate cases where the self-employed persons just start business or leave well established jobs and take up self-employment, the scheme should provide for reasonable personal drawings during the first year or two which will be in addition to the basic loan, and that the banks should not insist on the guarantee of third parties for the grant of loans as a matter of course.

Recommending the use of simplified forms for use by professional and retailers, the Committee has stressed the need for a suitable machinery for prompt detection of unhealthy trends and for banks to organise adequate follow-up and supervision arrangements and for effecting recovery of advances according to schedule.

The Committee recommended that Reserve Bank of India may work out a suitable programme to help the small entrepreneurs who are put to difficulties because of delay in payment of their bills by large and medium industries and by Government Departments and public sector concerns. The Committee has also emphasised the need for credit-planning and for financing the schemes on the basis of additional deposits mobilised by the banks.

The recommendations of the Committee are being processed by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government. The Reserve Bank of India on March 19, 1971 has issued a circular letter to the Chief Executive Officers of all commercial banks indicating a set of broad guidelines based on the Thakkar Committee Report. Banks have also been asked to liberalise the terms and conditions in the manner suggested by the Thakkar Committee.

A Committee has also been appointed under the Chairmanship of K.N.R. Ramaswami of Reserve Bank of India to look into the question of undue

delays of payment of bills due to small scale industries by medium and large scale industries and suggest suitable remedial measures.

The matter was also considered at the conference of Custodians held in the last week of April 1970, when Vitta Mantri/Minister of Finance suggested to the Custodians to send their views and suggestions on the implementation of Thakkar Committee Report. He has also suggested to them that Branch Managers should be encouraged to bring in their ingenuity, acumen and skill in identifying suitable persons who can take up self financing schemes and finance such schemes in a liberal manner.

Expenditure in setting up of Jawahar
Lal Nehru University

675 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state the total expenditure that will be incurred by the Central Government in the setting up of Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi through University Grants Commission grants, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA):
The University Grants Commission has provided an outlay of Rs 6.50 crores for the development programmes of the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The University is in the process of being set up and it is difficult at this stage to indicate the total expenditure that will be required in this regard.

Setting up of a Committee by Reserve Bank Regarding flow of Credit to Implement employment Generating Projects

676. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :
SHRI JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank had set up a Committee to study the question of flow of credit to implement employment generating projects ;

(b) If so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report ; and

(c) If the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative; how the recommendations are going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon. member refers to the Thakkar Committee on special credit schemes of banks with particular reference to their employment potential. The Committee has since submitted its report.

(c) The Hon. member's attention is invited to Unstarred Question No. 674 answered on 28th May 1971.

G.D.R. Educational Aid for Children

677. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic has presented a number of educational aids for the children of India under the cultural exchange programme between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the types of aids given and the value thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN

(UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme, the GDR presented a number of educational aids to the National Council of Educational Research and Training. These include school science demonstrations models, tool kits, slide projector, tape recorder, a students microscope and a gramophone. The Total value is estimated at Rs. 30,000/-

Life Insurance Corporation's Investment in West Bengal

678. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation's investment in West Bengal has declined heavily during the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) If so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (a) No Investments made by the LIC in West Bengal during the year 1970-71 and the preceding three years were as under :

1970-71	Rs. 12.10 Crores
1969-70	Rs. 11.95 Crores
1968-69	Rs. 15.10 Crores
1967-68	Rs. 6.55 Crores

(b) Does not arise.

Present Share of Indian Shipping in the Country's Overseas Trade

679. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the share of Indian shipping in carrying the country's overseas trade at present ;

(b) how much foreign exchange is spent annually by way of freight charges to foreign shipping companies ; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the share of Indian vessels in the country's overseas trade ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIA KARYA TATHA NAVAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) During 1969-70, Indian shipping carried about 21% of the country's overseas trade.

(b) No precise information is available regarding freight payments to foreign shipping companies. However on the assumption that ten per cent of the value of our overseas trade represent freight payments and deducting therefrom freight earnings of Indian shipping Companies in overseas trades freight payments to foreign ships during 1969-70 has been estimated at Rs. 180.66 crores.

(c) The most important step taken to increase the share of Indian shipping in the country's overseas trade is to increase the overseas shipping tonnage from 5.65 lakhs GRT as on 1.4.1961 to 22.14 lakhs GRT as on 1.5.1971. Further, acquisition have also been planned and are being put through to raise the tonnage to 4 million GRT by the end of the IV Plan, including those on order. The other steps taken are :—

(1) Assistance to Indian Shipping Companies to enter into foreign liner Conferences and Rate Agreements.

(2) Entering into bilateral shipping agreements with foreign countries, e.g., U.S.S.R., Poland, United Arab Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

(3) Rendering assistance to Indian ships in securing Government cargoes and Government controlled cargoes.

(4) Encouraging Indian shipping companies to enter new shipping routes.

Plans to build Hotels by Air India

680. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Air India has plans to build hotels in Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Air-India will construct a 150 room airport hotel at Santa Cruz and a 350 room hotel at Juhu in Bombay. They have no firm plans for hotels at Delhi, Madras or Calcutta yet.

Strike by Teachers of Mother's International School, New Delhi

681. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the strike of the teachers of the Mother's International School run by Shri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to redress the grievances of the teachers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UPMANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) .
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The teachers of the school had submitted a charter of demands to the management. These demands *inter alia* were :

(i) improvement of service conditions of the teachers, and

(ii) re-instatement of the Secretary, the Mother's International School Staff Association, whose services had been terminated by the Management

(c) The strike has since been called off and the school started functioning with effect from 6.5.1971 consequent upon settlement having been arrived at between the teachers and the Management

शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

683. श्री आर० बी० बडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय के दीक्षान्त समारोह में अपने भाषण के दौरान राज्य के राज्यपाल ने वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन करने और शिक्षा का भारतीय-करण करने की मांग की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं, इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आबी कार्यक्रम है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) गुजरात के राज्यपाल ने, गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय में अपने दीक्षान्त भाषण में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह कहा था कि (1) अजंकल की विश्वविद्यालय की

शिक्षा, गुणता को समुचित महत्व नहीं देती है, (ii) उच्च शिक्षा के स्वरूप में मूलभूत परिवर्तन का प्रयास करने का अब समय आ गया है और (iii) दीक्षांत समारोहों के भारतीयकरण की आवश्यकता है । (ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित शिक्षा आयोग ने, भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के लिये व्यापक सिफारिशों की है । इन सिफारिशों पर आधारित और राज्य सरकारों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों सहित विभिन्न संबंधित पक्षों के साथ लगातार परामर्श और विचार विनिमय करने के बाद, एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति तैयार करके उसकी भेषण की गई है । उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्दर, इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सहायता योजनाओं का लक्ष्य भी उच्च शिक्षा के गुणता और प्रभाव-शीलता में सुधार करना है ।

शिक्षित/प्रशिक्षित युवकों को विरही सहायता

684. श्री आर० बी० बडे :

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने गत अप्रैल में सत्तारा में एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि यदि 5 से लेकर 10 शिक्षित तथा प्रशिक्षित युवकों का एक ग्रुप संयुक्त रूप से एक उद्योग चलाना चाहे तो सरकारें उनको आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता देगी , और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना के मुख्य रूप क्या है और उस पर लोगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिना मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). वित्त मंत्री ने गत माह सत्तारा जिले में एक सभा में भाषण देते हुए देश

में बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग बेकारों की समस्या का उल्लेख किया था और नवमुक्तों में अनुरोध किया था कि वे नये उद्योग धंधे आरम्भ करने के लिए सक्षम योजनाओं के साथ आगे जाएं। उन्होंने उन विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की भी चर्चा की थी जो सरकार ने नियोजन के लिए अतिरिक्त धनस्रोतों के लिए शुरू किये हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि युवकगण जो भी लाभकर उत्पादक योजनाएं बना कर लाएंगे उनके लिए आवश्यक श्रृंखला सुविधाएँ दी जाएंगी।

बिहार में परसनाथ का एक केन्द्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने की योजना

685 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पूर्ण भारत में परसनाथ जैन के सबसे बड़े तीर्थ का केन्द्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विचार करने की कोई योजना है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या परसनाथ पर्वत पर पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा कोई पर्यटन विश्राम गृह चलाया जाता है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री डा० कर्ण सिंह : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Setting up a "Top Class" Tourism Training Institute

687. SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY ·
SHRI M M JOSIPH

Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a 'top class' tourism training institute,

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is shortage of trained personnel in tourism in the country, and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take remedy this shortage and by what time this Institute will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under careful consideration.

Assistance from UNICEF

688 SHRI T S LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the UNICEF Executive board have recently approved of fresh assistance to India for programmes in the spheres of education, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MANUP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Executive Board has approved a commitment of \$ 7,022,000 for the period of 1971-73. The amount is meant for the UNISEF assisted Science Education Programme in India. The expenditure is intended for phase II of the programme involving extension of the new Science Education teaching programme to primary and secondary level in India and supply of necessary equipment.

Violation of Provisions of Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act

689. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether prosecution proceedings have been launched against any undertaking which has not complied with the provisions of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :
(a) and (b). No, Sir. Show cause notices were issued to some undertakings. Names of the undertakings to which show cause notices were issued are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-242/71]

Purchase of Hover-Craft to check Smuggling

690. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the difficulties faced by Government in purchasing Hover-Crafts for anti-Craft-smuggling work ; and

(b) the steps taken to overcome those difficulties with a view to strengthening the departments doing good service in curbing the smuggling activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MAN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :

(a) and (b). The question whether Hover-Craft or any other type of craft would be suitable for anti-smuggling purpose, has been referred to a Study Group set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.D. Nag Choudhuri, Scientific Adviser. Further action would be taken on receipt of the report of the Study Group.

Complaints against Companies in Tamil Nadu

692. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state the details of 107 complaints received in Tamil Nadu during the year 1969-70 under different heads mentioned in Table VI on page 23 of the 14th Annual Report of the Working and Administration of the Companies Act ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :
The details of 107 complaints received in the office of Registrar of Companies, Tamil Nadu during the year 1969-70 against the companies registered in that state are given in the statement annexed.

Statement

Complaints received during 1969-70
against companies registered
in Tamil Nadu

Details of complaints	No of complaints received
1 Non-receipt of balance sheets	9
2 Non-receipt of dividend	1
3. Improper holding of meeting	1
4. Mismanagement	62
5 Non-issue of share certificate	1
6. Non-registration of transfer of shares	9
7 Other complaints	24
Total	107

Utilisation of PL. 480 Funds

693 SHRI H N MUKERJEE Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the latest position in regard to the accumulation of PL 480 Rupee Funds ,

(b) the manner in which the accumulation of funds is being deployed ,

(c) the amount of the said funds that is being put to US Embassy and allied uses ,

(d) the amount of interest, if any, accruing out of the funds as they await actual deployment ,

(e) the manner of consultation, if any, between the Indian and US Governments before such deployment , and

(f) the latest estimation of Government in regard to the utilisation of the Funds ,

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c) statement giving the information is attached

(d) The interest accruing on such funds is at the rate of 1½% per annum,

(e) The over-all level and major categories of US expenditures are discussed with the US authorities each year. In addition, US expenditures other than those relating to Embassy and Consular functions (e.g. grants to outside bodies) require prior consultation with the Govt of India.

(f) This information is given in answer to Starred Question No. 125 today

Statement

U S. Rupee Holdings in India as on 31-3-1971.

I PL 480 Rupee Funds

(Rs. crores)

(a) Total rupee deposits for PL. 480 imports from 1946 till 31-3-1971

2234.38

(b) Interest and principal accrued to the US from PL. 480 rupee loans.

231.80

Total PL 480 rupee accruals to US (a + b)

2466.18

II. *Expenditures from these Accruals Cumulatively from 1956 till 31-3-1971 have been as follows :*

	Accruals and allocation	Disbursement and Expenditure	Balance avail- able
1. Loans to G.O.I.	1114.96	1410.75	4.21
2. Grants to G.O.I.	333.63	360.48	28.15
3. Cooley loans to Indo-US enterprises.	141.74	86.46	55.28
4. U.S.-uses.	520.85	306.25	214.60
Total :	2466.18	2163.94	302.24

III. *Non-PL. 480 Rupee Funds :*

Rupee funds which have accrued to the US cumulatively since 1956 on account of :

(i) Repayments and interest payments on Non-PL. 480 development rupee loans.	293.56	Nil	293.56
(ii) Interest paid by GOI on special securities, and miscellaneous.	126.54	Nil	126.54

Total un-used non-PL. 480 funds available with the US on 31.3.71 (i) + (ii)

420.10

Total US rupee holdings in India as on 31-3-1971 (II+III) :

722.34*

*Of these, Rs. 654 crores were held by the US as deposits in the RBI, invested in Govt of India's securities, and the balance was on deposit with commercial banks.

Foreign Capital Investment in India

694. SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) the total remittances made abroad on account of profits, dividends, royalty payments and technical know-how from 1967-68 to 1970-71 (year-wise);

(b) the total net equity capital inflow from abroad during these years;

(c) the priority industries, if any, where Government encourages selective

foreign investment, and the position of Indian share-capital therein; and

(d) the prospects, if assessed so far, of Indian consultancy services and technical know-how obviating the necessity of foreign inroads into our economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN): (a) The total remittances made abroad on account of profits, dividends, royalty payments and technical know-how from 1967-68 to 1970-71 (year-wise) were as in the Table below:—

	(Rs. Crores)			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (April- September)
Current profits*	7.6	7.8	8.7	5.1
Accumulated profits	8.3	5.3	4.0	1.4
Dividends*	32.7	30.3	31.5	17.5
Royalties	4.3	4.8	5.8	2.8
Technical know-how	14.7	17.9	13.1	12.6

*Include remittable liabilities and not actual remittances in respect of oil companies.

(b) The total net equity capital inflow from abroad during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 23.7 crores. Data for subsequent years is being compiled by the Reserve Bank.

(c) An illustrative list of industries in which foreign capital would be permitted was published by the erstwhile Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development) as an annexure to their Press Note issued on November 26, 1968 (Agrahayane 5, 1890), copy annexed. While considering proposals for fresh foreign investment in India, it is Government's policy to ensure that major interest in ownership and effective control of the undertaking

should be in Indian hands. A departure from this rule is made only in exceptional circumstances. Proposals involving foreign holding of more than 40% are subjected to a specially rigorous scrutiny.

(d) Import of foreign technical know-how is not permitted in fields of manufacture where suitable indigenous know-how is available. Similarly, foreign Consultancy services are permitted only in fields where Indian consultancy service is not available and even in such cases, Indian consultancy firms, where possible, are sought to be associated from the very beginning.

*Annexure***ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF INDUSTRIES
WHERE FOREIGN INVESTMENT
MAY BE PERMITTED****Industry***Oil and Chemical Industries .*

- (i) Fertilizers (other than single super-phosphate)
- (ii) Selective pesticides
- (iii) Off-shore oil exploration
- (iv) Oil refining including the production of
- (v) Special additive & chemicals required for the oil industry
- (vi) Petro-Chemicals (not otherwise specified)
- (vii) Thermo-plastics
- (viii) Synthetic Rubber
- (ix) Detergent Alkylates
- (x) Certain Drugs & Pharmaceuticals
- (xi) Edible Pharmaceutical, Photographic and special gelatine

Paper, Pulp & Allied Industries :

- (i) Newsprint
- (ii) Speciality papers like electrical insulation papers and boards such as cable paper, condenser paper, presspahn, press board, leatheroid, photo base paper and special type of filter paper.

(iii) Paper & Board Makers felts

Industry*Rayon & Synthetic Fibres Industries :*

Nylon & polyester yarn/fibre including industrial yarn, polypropylene fibre, polyvinyl-alcohol fibre, acrylic fibre

Asbestos & Carbon Products .

- (i) Asbestos Packing & Jointing
- (ii) Graphite electrodes

Timber-based Industries

- (i) Fibre Board
- (ii) Particle Board

Refractories (Special types including electro cast refractories)

High Tension Insulators and Bushings and solid core Insulators for railways

Abrasive grains

Industrial Machinery

- (i) Cylindrical, tapered, special and other special bearings (excluding ball bearings)
- (ii) Some items of textile machinery like combers, automatic pirn winding and warp winding machines, processing and finishing machinery
- (iii) Jute Machinery (certain selected items)
- (iv) Rayon Machinery
- (v) Specialised printing machinery (for example Rotary printing presses, off set printing presses and composing machinery etc.)
- (vi) Rubber processing Machinery

Seamless Tubes

Cast Iron, Cast Steel & forged rolls

Industry	Industry
Specialised items of chemical and Pharmaceutical machinery	(x) Transistors and very High Frequency Electrical equipment
Silicones	(xi) LT & HT circuit breakers
Catalysts	(xii) Power Cables above 11 kV
Commercial explosives	Earth moving equipment (Crawlers, Tractors, Scrapers, Excavators Blast hole drills, heavy duty dumpers and haulers, pay loaders, tractor shovels, tyre mounted cranes)
Watches	Power Tillers
Standard and portable typewriters	Specialised Automobile ancillaries
Electric typewriters	Industrial Gases (Oxygen, Nitrogen, Hydrogen, Carbon-dioxide, Acetylene)
Data Processing machine	Mine Safety/Rescue appliances
Calculating & Adding Machines	Gas Testing apparatus for mines
Precision Measuring Tools	Selected Ferrous Alloys
Machine Tools & Accessories (Selected types)	Ferro-molybdenum
Programme Control Equipment	Ferro-titanium
High duty wharf and floating cranes of all types	Ferro-tungsten
<i>Electrical Engineering Industries :</i>	Ferro-vanadium
(i) Electromagnetic and time relays	Non-Ferrous Metals
(ii) Railway electrical signalling	Copper
(iii) HRC Fuses	Zinc
(iv) Germanium and Silicon Diodes	Lead
(v) Dry cells and train lighting cells	Iron Ore including processes for agglomeration of ore fines
(vi) Electronic instruments and selected electronic components	Consultancy Engineering
(vii) Selected measuring instruments	<i>Glass Industry</i>
(viii) Electro-medical, optical and dental instruments and equipments for medical profession	Polished plate glass, laboratory glass-ware and silica ware
(ix) DC Motors and controls	Deep Sea Fishing

Committee on the Organisational and Administrative Structure of Indian Airlines

695. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have set up a Committee to study the organisational and administrative structure of the Indian Airlines with special reference to labour and management problems ;

(b) if so, who are its members , and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) 1. Shri N.P. Sen, —Chairman
Principal,
Administrative Staff College
of India,
Hyderabad.

2. Dr. M.B. Athreya,
Member,
Industrial Psychology Faculty,
Indian Institute of Management,
Calcutta.

3. Shri K. Balakrishnan,
Member,
Finance Accounts and Control Faculty,
Indian Institute of Management,
Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-6.

4. Dr. Jitendra Singh,
Director of Research,
Administrative Staff College
of India, Hyderabad.

5. Dr. V. Kelkar,
Faculty of Economics,
Administrative Staff College
of India, Hyderabad.

(c) In August, 1971.

Amount received under the Small Savings Scheme

696. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :
SHRI SHYAMNANDAN
MISHRA :

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the collections on account of Small Savings touched a new record in the year ending March 1971 ;

(b) if so, the total collections ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage more small savings in the Country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 188.36 crores (provisional). Final figures have yet to come.

(c) The Central Government propose to step up the small savings drive in rural areas, especially those which have benefited from the green revolution, by intensifying publicity. The State Governments are also being requested to intensify their efforts in taking the message of small savings to every genuine saver, whether in urban or rural areas. Need for greater co-ordination between various agencies has also been emphasised.

**Satellite Offices Scheme of the State
Bank of India**

697. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :
(a) whether State Bank of India has, for the first time, launched its Statellite Offices Scheme by opening five such offices in Varanasi ;

(b) if so, how far this new scheme has helped the people ; and

(c) in which places this scheme has since been introduced and what is the future programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) : Yes Sir.

State Bank of India has opened for the first time, on an experimental basis, satellite offices in different parts of the country. The first lot of such satellite offices was opened in April, 1971 at 24 centres including five to be operated from Varanasi as indicated below :

<i>Base Branch</i>	<i>Satellite offices</i>
Burdwan	Saktigarh, Galsi and Bhedia
Varanasi	Mohansarai, Mirzamurad, Niamatabad, Baburi and Kaithi
Amritsar	Bohoru, Kassel, Bachiwind, Attari.
Sabermati	Chhala, Dhanap, Dasela, Lavarpur, Chiloda, Seholi Moti.
Amalapuram	Komaragiripatnam, Godilanka, Kunavaram, Samanasi, Anathavaram, Bheemasapalli.

Six more satellite offices are proposed to be opened from Thanjavur Branch in the next few months.

It is too early to assess the impact of the satellite offices.

**Acquisition of Boeing Planes by
Indian Airlines**

698. **SHRI R.S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have introduced Boeing planes on its services, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether Government have made an assessment about its economics and usefulness to meet the passenger requirements and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines have introduced Boeing 737 services on the following routes :

1. Bombay/Calcutta/Bombay ;
2. Bombay/Goa/Bombay ;
3. Delhi/Jaipur/Bombay ;
4. Delhi/Madras/Delhi ;
5. Delhi/Calcutta/Delhi ;
6. Delhi/Agra/Khajuraho/Varanasi/Kathmandu ;
7. Delhi/Hyderabad/Bangalore ;
8. Delhi/Bombay/Delhi ; and
9. Bombay/Bangalore/Bombay,

(b) The decision to purchase Boeing 737-200 aircraft was taken after a very careful and detailed study with the help of a computer, and all relevant factors were taken into account.

**Implementation of Three-Language
Formula by State Governments**

699. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the three language formula is being implemented only in a few States ;

(b) whether Government have held consultations with the other State Governments to ensure implementation of the three-language formula there ; and

(c) if so, with what results and how it is proposed to implement this formula throughout the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The Three-Language Formula with variations is being implemented in all the States excepting Tamil Nadu.

2. A statement showing the manner of implementation of the Three-Language Formula in various States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See no. LT—243-171]

3. The responsibility for the implementation of the Three-Language Formula rests with the State Governments. The Government of India have, however, supplemented the efforts of the State Governments in two ways. Firstly, they have been rendering financial assistance to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for employment of Hindi teachers in the schools situated in the non-Hindi speaking States on 100% basis. 6,900 Hindi teachers are now working in middle, high and higher secondary schools and in Hindi teachers training colleges in these States. Secondly, Government of India have recently set up four regional language teaching centres at Mysore, Bhubaneswar,

Poona and Patiala. Each such centre provides teaching of four specified Indian languages other than Hindi through intensive course based on the results of latest linguistic research and laboratory techniques.

4. The main object of the regional language centres is to offer assistance to (i) Hindi speaking States to get some of their teachers employed in schools trained in teaching of a modern Indian Language ; and (ii) to non-Hindi States to get some of their teachers employed in the schools trained to teach an Indian Language other than the regional language and the Hindi.

5. These Regional Language Centres have started functioning recently and 91 teachers are receiving training.

6. The cost of training of these teachers including payment of stipends and salaries are borne by the Government of India. Government of India have also agreed to bear the cost of two advance increments which would be granted to these teachers on their re-joining the schools after training subject to the condition that they teach at least 10 students the language in which the teachers concerned have received the training.

Books Depicting India's Ancient Culture

700. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a dearth of good books depicting India's ancient culture especially for use of foreign tourists ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to arrange for the publication

and availability of good books on India's culture at cheaper prices and for free distribution to the foreign tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Books on India's culture are published also by many Governmental agencies such as the three National Akademies, viz., The Sangeet Natak Akademi, The Sahitya Akademi and the Lalit Kala Akademi ; The National Book Trust, The Archaeological Survey of India, The National Museum, The Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. These are, however, meant for students of History and Culture and general readers. Most of these are subsidized and their price is kept low. These are, however, not meant for free distribution to the tourists.

Working of the Nationalised Banks

701. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently made a review of the working of the nationalised banks and, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is proposed to make more improvements into the present working of those banks ; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal in this regard and when the same will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The working

of the nationalised banks is kept under continual review. In particular, their performance in the matter of branch expansion, deposit mobilisation and advances to the hitherto neglected sectors is watched every month. Important policy questions relating to the working of the nationalised banks are reviewed periodically at the meetings of the chief executives of the public sector banks. Recently, at a meeting which the Finance Minister took of the chief executives of the public sector banks in the last week of April, 1971, extensive discussions took place in regard to recruitment and training of personnel, improvement in customer service as also the creation of adequate employment opportunities, extension of credit to self-employed persons and adequate credit planning for each bank, the urgency of stepping up deposits and keeping down the borrowings from the Reserve Bank, and adequate scrutiny of large loan accounts. Implementation of policy decisions is being ensured by the Board of Directors of each bank.

Forbidding of Harijans from drawing Drinking Water from Common Wells by Caste Hindus in Maharashtra

702. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the Patriot dated the 15th April, 1971 about the consistent forbidding of Harijans from drawing drinking water from the common wells by caste Hindus in Manowadi village Patan Taluka, Satara District Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to arrest such kind of activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR

SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN
UP-MANTRI) (SHRI K. S. RAMA-
SWAMY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This complaint was inquired into by the Government of Maharashtra. On enquiry it was found that there was no truth in it. No action was therefore considered necessary.

(c) If the caste Hindus are found guilty of any such offences they are punished under the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

Foreign Capital Investment in India

703. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the names of the industries and factories in which capital has been invested during the last three years by the foreign companies together with the actual amount of the capital invested in each of them separately,

(b) the respective amounts of the capital investment of each of these companies and the extent of the amounts in terms of foreign exchange transferred to their respective countries annually and the terms and the conditions for spending the rest of amount in India, and

(c) whether Government keep an eye on the foreign capital to ensure that it is not misused in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). Actual investment during the last 3 years would partly be against approvals given during his period and partly against earlier approvals. The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. Our approach to foreign investment is on selective basis. Foreign investment is allowed only where it has some significant contribution to make by way of sophisticated technical know-how,

which can help to substitute imports or build up exports. It is also permitted in those fields where the requirements of imports of capital goods etc. are very large and there would have been difficulties in financing them from our own foreign exchange resources.

Recovery of Loans from Farmers by Nationalised Banks

704. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether several Nationalised Banks in the States have issued notices to the farmers regarding the recovery of loans,

(c) if so, whether the farmers have pleaded that they had been unable to use pump sets secured under the bank loans for want of power connections; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government regarding such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes Sir. Notices have been issued by the nationalised banks only in such cases where the loans have become overdue or loan instalments have not been paid by the borrowers on due dates.

(b) No Sir. Before sanctioning loans to the farmers for purchase of pump-sets, the nationalised banks generally take the precaution of assuring that the power supply would be available. However, in cases where the pump-set cannot be used on account of non-energisation, the banks provide facility of granting extension of time for the payment of arrears of re-schedule the loans in deserving cases.

(c) Question does not arise.

Tribal living in Hills of Wynad in Kerala

705 SHRI CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tribal population living in the hills of Wynad in Kerala is under conditions of extreme poverty and backwardness;

(b) whether the facilities for health-care and education in that area are hardly sufficient; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for improving their living conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MENUP-MANTRI) (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

**Proposal to Develop Azhikkal Port
in Kerala**

706. SHRI CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to develop Azhikkal Port in Kerala;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). Azhikkal is not a major port. The executive responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests in the concerned State Government. The Government of Kerala have intimated that the following schemes have been provided under the Fourth Five Year Plan for Azhikkal Port:—

Name of the Scheme	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Providing a lighted fairway buoy for entrance channel	0.50
2. Two sets of mooring buoys inside the river basin for coastal steamers	6.00
3. Two mooring boats	0.40
4. One Pilot Launch	3.00
5. One Light House	2.50
(c) Does not arise.	

**Utilization of Central Grants by States
Sports Councils for Construction
of Sports Stadia and Organisation
of Coaching Camps**

707. SHRI CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 31% of the funds earmarked by Central Government for grants to the State Sports Councils for the construction of Stadia and organisation of coaching camps could be spent in the last financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall in utilisation of the funds; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of the funds allotted for the purpose.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAY MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised IV Plan scheme for grants to State Sports Councils was approved by the Government of India in June, 1970 and announced to the State Sports Councils on 18.6.70. Central assistance under the Scheme is limited to a percentage of the cost of the project subject to specified ceilings and the State Sports Councils will have to find the balance of funds before applying for Central assistance. In some cases land had also got to be acquired. This took time and resulted in nonutilization of the budget provision in full.

(c) In order to impress upon the State Sports Councils to avail of these schemes more effectively, Zonal Conferences were held last year. The State Education Secretaries have also been addressed on this point. Recently a Conference of the Representatives of the State Sports Councils was held at Patiala, where this point was again stressed. During the first month of 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 2,12,682/- out of this year's budget provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been released.

Appointment in National Council of Educational Research and Training

708. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) protested against the bypassing of the senior staff for appointments to higher posts; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) and (b). The council had a proposal to recruit two Assistant Secretaries from amongst qualified and experienced Section Officers of the Ministry. Certain representations were received in this regard from the Council's staff. These are under consideration.

Expansion of Alleppy Port in Kerala

709. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARI-VAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to expand the Alleppy Port, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any representation with regard to this;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARI-VAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Alleppy is not a major port and the executive responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests in the concerned State Government. The Government of Kerala have reported that Alleppy is an open anchorage, fair weather port. Commensurate with the existing and potential traffic requirements, the State Government have provided the necessary facilities which are being effectively maintained.

The schemes provided for in the Fourth Five Year Plan relate to the provision of one 200 HP tug costing Rs. 5 lakhs

to replace one of the old tugs and special repairs to the pier costing Rs. 1 lakh.

(c) The Government of India have not received any representation.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Credit Squeeze Imposed on Commercial Bank Operations by Reserve Bank

710. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has recently imposed stringent credit squeeze on commercial bank operations ;

(b) whether the same has seriously hampered industrial production in the country ;

(c) whether attention of the Government of India in this regard has been drawn to a report published in the *Economic Times* of the 7th April, 1971; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) It is true that the Reserve Bank has adopted necessary measures for credit control.

(b) No, Sir, The Reserve bank has taken necessary steps to ensure that these credit control measures do not affect production or the genuine requirements of trade.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government do not agree with the conclusions reached in the report.

Statement made by the Former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India Re : Devaluation of the Rupee

711. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by

the former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri H.V.R. Jengar in Bombay on 11th February, 1971 (published in the *Times of India* February 12, 1971) saying that India would have to face the unpleasant prospect of further devaluation of the rupee if the present inflationary situation continued ; and

(b) if so, the reaction Of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Government do not at all agree with the misgivings expressed in the statement.

Dissatisfaction among Class I Technical Officers in the Roads Wing

712. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARI-VAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is considerable amount of dissatisfaction among class I Technical Officers working in the Roads Wing over the delay in drawing up a seniority list and regularising their appointments ;

(b) if so, whether the Kolet Committee had recommended amendments of the Central Engineering Services (Road) Class I Recruitment Rules to regularise these appointments and the Law Ministry was consulted regarding these recommendations ; and

(c) the further decisions taken by his Mantralaya in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSDIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARI-VAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The question of inter

se seniority of Class I Technical Officers in the Roads Wing has been the subject of some dissatisfaction among some officers. The Kolet Committee, which had been appointed to examine this question, has not made any unanimous recommendation about the amendment of the Central Engineering Service (Roads) Class I Recruitment Rules. The matter is under examination in consultation with the other Ministries/Departments concerned and no decision has so far been arrived at. Efforts are, however, being made to take a decision in the matter as early as possible.

Participation in Air Rifle Event in Sweden

713. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is participating in the air rifle event organised by Sweden ;

(b) if so, the names of persons who have been selected ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The National Rifle Association of India have stated that India had participated in the Air Rifle postal match organised by Sweden on behalf of the International Shooting Union. This match was conducted along with the XVI National Shooting Championship at Ahmedabad on 24th and 25th April 1971.

(b) Two teams were entered as per names given below :

(i) *Below 20 years (Juniors)*

1. Krishna Kant S. Patel

2. Amar Nath Bannerjee

3. Ashok Kumar Shaw

4. Sushan Sinha

5. L.P. Lagvankar

6. Shehriar Anklesasia

(ii) *Above 20 years (Seniors)*

1. Shashi Kant G. Zaveri

2. Jagir Singh Dhillon

3. Manubhai Madhavlal Nayak

4. Santiago Anthony

5. Bimal Kumar R. Shah

6. Hamid Ul Malik

(c) This is postal match. Consequently India's participation did not involve any foreign exchange.

Bank Credit for Agricultural Purposes

714. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the specific measures undertaken to channelise institutional and specially bank credit on a big scale to the agricultural sector, particularly to the poor and middle peasants and the results attained by now or to be attained by the end of the present financial year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that major part of bank credit given to the agricultural sector has been cornered by a few rich people on various counts ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to put a ceiling on total credit to be had by any single family ; and

(d) the number of persons who received total bank credit above fifty thousand rupees for agricultural purposes State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANIRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) A set of 'guidelines' has been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the commercial banks for financing agricultural development emphasising on the banks to rationalise their policies and procedures to provide adequate and timely credit not only to already viable cultivators but, more importantly in favour of small and potentially viable cultivators

(b) There is no evidence to support that the major portion of bank credit in the agriculture sector has gone to the rich farmers. The banks are making efforts to meet the credit requirements of the small farmers. The Credit Guarantee Corporation scheme which has come into effect from 1st April 1971 will further reinforce these efforts

(c) The basic policy of the nationalised banks is to provide production-oriented agricultural development credit. The total quantum of credit is decided on the basis of production requirements and the repaying capacity of the borrower cultivator and is not linked with his family

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Increase in Deposits of the Private Banks

715 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANIRI) be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of, and increase

in, deposits of the private (including foreign) banks since the date of the nationalisation of the major banks and its ratio in relation to the deposits during previous three years in these banks and (b) the deposits in the 14 nationalised banks after nationalisation,

(b) the cause of disparity in the growth rate of deposits and

(c) whether vigilance is kept on the functioning of the private, particularly foreign banks, with a view to safeguarding the interests of the nationalised banks and if so the result of the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANIRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) A statement is attached

(b) Deposit growth of the banks, as indicated in the table referred to above does not reveal a uniform pattern over the years. However, it will be noticed from the table the deposit growth of the private banks has been slower than that of the fourteen nationalised banks although the general trend for these two groups of banks has been broadly in the same direction

(c) All the scheduled commercial banks in the private sector including foreign banks function within the framework of the Banking Regulation Act and are thus under the regulatory control of the Reserve Bank

Statement

	Deposit Increase of Major Group of Banks (Rs. crores)		
	Deposit increase between		
	July 21 1947 and July 19 1956	July 11 1968 and July 18 1969	July 18, 1969 and April 30, 1971 (1094 weeks)
	1	2	3
1 SBI Group	1664 (17.4)	1395 (12.5)	4159 (18.3)
2 14-Nationalised Banks	2538 (12.9)	4016 (18.1)	7133 (15.0)
3 Banks in the Private Sector (including foreign Banks)	561 (9.0)	1080 (15.9)	1733 (12.2)
4 Total for all Scheduled Commercial Banks	4764 (13.4)	6491 (16.1)	13025 (15.4)

Note (1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage rate of growth per annum.
(2) Figures for the year preceding July 21, 1967 are not available.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सेवाओं में कुशलता

716 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री सी० चित्तिबाबू

क्या बिना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सेवा कुशलता में आमतौर पर नमी हुई है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिना मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) हम बैंक का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् कुशलता में कोई ग्राम कमो ग्राह है। तथापि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सेवाओं में आनुश्रुतता के सम्बन्ध में जनता से समय-समय पर शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। शिकायतों के विषय मामलों में सम्बन्धित बैंकों के साथ समुचित कार्यवाही के लिये पत्र व्यवहार किया जाता है। इस प्रकार की शिकायतें राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले भी प्राप्त होती ही रहती थी।

(ख) अप्रैल 1971 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों तथा कामगार कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के प्रतिनिधियों की वित्त मन्त्री के साथ अलग-अलग हुई बैठकों में इस बात पर विशेष बल दिया गया कि ग्राहक सेवा में सुधार के प्रश्न पर सभी स्तरों पर निरन्तर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के साथ कालेजों की सम्बद्ध करना

717. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह

बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि छात्रों, ग्रन्थालयों तथा जनता की ओर से जिला अलीगढ़ तथा उसके आस पास के क्षेत्रों के कालेजों को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बद्ध करने की काफी समय से माँग की जा रही है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके फल-स्वरूप उन कालेजों के छात्रों को अपने अध्ययन तथा अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए जैसे पुस्तकालय आदि की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और माँग की जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में से उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :
(क) और (ग). कुछ छात्र-संगठनों और व्यक्तियों के अध्यावेदन इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन से अन्य बातों के साथ अलीगढ़ स्थित कालेजों को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में सम्बद्ध करने की माँग की गई है। यह करने का अधिकार विश्वविद्यालयों के प्राधिकारियों में निहित है। यह सम्बन्धित कालेजों के लिए है कि वे सम्बन्ध के लिए विश्वविद्यालय में सम्पर्क स्थापित करें।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय सामान्यतः उन सभी लोगों की अनुमति प्रदान करता है, जो पुस्तकालय में अनुसन्धान करने की सुविधा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, चाहे वे विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी हों या नहीं।

**Newzealand International Women's
Hockey Tournament**

718. SHIRIR KADANAPALLI Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALAYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether India has withdrawn its entry from the Newzealand International Women's Hockey Tournament to be held in Auckland in August this year, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALAYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) (a) and (b). The All India Women's Hockey Association has withdrawn its entry from the Newzealand International Women's Hockey Tournament. The Association has decided to withdraw their entry in view of South Africa's participation in this Tournament.

**Constitution of New Boards for
Nationalised Banks**

719. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to have new Boards for the nationalised banks in the country

(b) whether the nominations to the Boards have been completed, and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The first Board of Directors were constituted on 18th July, 1970 in respect of all the 14 nationalised banks. The names of the

members of the Boards of Directors are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No LT-244/71*]. The question of constituting broad-based Boards of Directors for the 14 nationalised banks in accordance with the scheme framed under Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 is under consideration of the Government.

**Demands of the Evacuee tenants evicted
from the site for Cochin Shipyard,
Kerala**

720. SHRI M. N. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand made by evacuee tenants, who had been evicted from the site for Cochin Shipyard, Kerala, for increasing rehabilitation facilities and if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum of representation from the evacuees with regard to this,

(c) whether Government propose to provide adequate rehabilitation facilities to them, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) No, Sir. The rehabilitation of evacuee tenants is a matter for the State Government of Kerala to consider. Therefore, the question of providing increasing rehabilitation facilities to them by the Central Government does not arise.

(b) to (d). No memorandum of representation from the evacuee tenants has been received in this connection. A sum of Rs. 1,63,200/- for payment on account

of enhanced compensation payable to the kudikidappukar; under the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act was made available to the State Government recently. The "Un-employee's Association of Shipyard Evicted People Cochin", however, submitted a Memorandum seeking assistance in regard to direct appointments. In this regard it is understood that to the extent possible and subject to their being otherwise suitable, the evictees from the shipyard site will be given preference by the Employment Exchange in forwarding names to the Project Organisation. In fact some evictees have already been recruited and appointed in the shipyard.

**Demand for Increase in Project Allowance
by the Tuticorin Harbour Project
Workers' Union**

721. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Tuticorin Harbour Project Workers' Union demanding increase in Project Allowance ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to meet their demands ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a): Yes. A representation was received from the Tuticorin Harbour Project Aluvatar Sangam, Tuticorin in March, 1970 for restoring the project allowance which was reduced to 5% of pay from 1.4.1970 from the original rate of 10% of pay.

(b) and (c). Project allowance is intended to compensate the employees for

the absence of basic amenities in large scale construction projects. With the gradual provision of the basic amenities, the intention is also to reduce the quantum of project allowance and it is to be ultimately abolished with the provision of complete amenities. Basic amenities like staff quarters, rail approach roads, water supply etc. have now been provided in the Tuticorin Project area. Other amenities including availability of commodities at fair price have also been provided. Originally, the project allowance was sanctioned with effect from 1.5.1964. The Project allowance was reduced with effect from 1.4.1970 since some of the amenities had been provided.

Institutions Receiving American Aid

722. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Institutes of higher education and research which have received American Governmental and private aid in Delhi from April, 1968 to 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to control and check the use of the funds ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MENUP-MANTRI) (SHRI D.P. YADAVA) :
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Orders placed for two ships with
British Shipyard**

723. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWA-

HAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why the Shipping Corporation of India has been allowed to place orders for two ships on a British Shipyard although East European countries are willing to receive orders for ships against rupee payment, and

(b) the reasons for allocation of Rs 20.97 crores out of the U.K. Project aid to India for the order of these ships considering that in view of our foreign exchange difficulties the orders could have been placed with the East European countries ?

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (1) Possibilities of placing orders on East European Shipyard are being availed of to the fullest extent, in the light of the ability and willingness of those yards to take orders for ships of the kind we need on acceptable payment and delivery terms. However, considering the magnitude of the shipping tonnage that has to be acquired, orders for ships have necessarily to be placed in a large number of countries including both West and East European countries.

(b) Apart from what has been stated in reply to (a) above, it may be added that British aid is extended to us on very soft terms and the allocation of a portion of it for the purchases of ships represents a very good use of that aid in the context of our foreign exchange difficulties.

Inquiry into the working of private Companies

724 SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the number of enquiries held and completed into the affairs of private companies during the last three years with the names of those companies and

(b) the action taken by Government on the finding and recommendations made as a result of these enquiries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and it will be laid on the table of the House

Ratio between Highest and Lowest Income in India

725 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an expert committee to fix the ratio between the lowest and the highest income that should be permitted to prevail in the country, and

(b) Government's view on the Mathai Fixation Enquiry Commission's recommendations in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) No, Sir

(b) The Taxation Enquiry Commission had suggested that there should be a ceiling on net personal incomes after tax which should not generally exceed thirty times the prevailing average family income in the country and that this objective should be achieved by stages over a period of time. The Commission had also expressed the view that the accomplishment of this objective must be related to an integrated approach along several directions, and this should embrace not only changes in fiscal policy but also an acceleration of the tempo of economic development and a widening of employment and production opportunities. The Government is in broad agreement with this approach.

Loss suffered by Air India in February, 1971.

726. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will

the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India had incurred a loss in February 1971 and if so, how much ;

(b) whether Air India is likely to incur a loss for the year 1970-71; and

(c) whether it is due to the over-investment in the Boeing 747 (Jumbo Jet) ;

MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Monthly financial statistics will not give a realistic picture of the overall economics of airline operations. In fact, Air-India anticipates a profit approximately Rs 2.6 crores (before tax) in the year 1970-71.

(c) Does not arise.

Working Results of Nationalised Banks

727. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the working results of the nationalised banks for the year 1970 have shown greater profits than those of 1969 ;

(b) the details of working expenses during the years 1969 and 1970 ; and

(c) the steps taken to keep down the working expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The accounts of all the nationalised banks for the year ended 31st December, 1970 have not yet been finalised and it is therefore not possible at this stage to compare either their respective profits or their respective

working expenses for the year 1970 with those of 1969.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has impressed upon the Custodians to effect all possible economies in expenditure, particularly in the construction and furnishing of banks' offices, and in the opening of offices in cities and also to eliminate all wasteful forms of competition with each other.

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की सहायता

728. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह शिष्ट :

क्या बिना सभा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से, राज्य में बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता माँगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

बिना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) भारत सरकार

को उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से ऐसा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिसमें खास बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता माँगी गयी हो।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

फूलबाग, पंत नगर के हवाई अड्डे का कार्यकरण

729. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह शिष्ट :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रों की यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों विशेष-रूप में पर्यटकों को अत्यन्त कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है, क्योंकि फ़न बाग, पत्त नगर स्थित हवाई अड्डा वर्ष में केवल कुछ महीने ही कार्य करता है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है कि उपरोक्त हवाई अड्डा वर्ष भर कार्य करता रहे, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका पौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (३१० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) प्रश्न तो उष्टियन एयरलाइन्स दिल्ली और पतनगर में बीच केवल योग्य ऋतु में, जबकि यातायात सभागना काफी अधिक रहनी है, पर अनुसूचित सेवा परिचालित कर रही है। विमान सेवा को वर्ष भर चाल रखने का प्रश्न विचारार्थ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश का सहायता

730. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट

क्या बिस्त्र मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करग कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी याजना हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से 22 करोड रुपये की राशि मांगी थी,

(ख) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने केवल 17 करोड रुपये के ऋण को मंजूरी दी थी,

(ग) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में इस राज्य को और अधिक सहाय देने का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो वह राशि क्या है।

बिस्त्र मंत्री (श्री यशबन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (घ) तक : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से हाल में एक अनुसूच (पत्र) प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें मांग की गई थी, कि वर्ष के दौरान उसके द्वारा बाजार में उतार ली गई रकम में से 23 करोड रुपये का सकल रकम उसके लिए निर्धारित कर दी जाय। उतार पिये जाने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बाजार की मौजूदा स्थिति और राज्यों के पिछड़ेपन तथा आयोजन सम्बन्धी परिषदों की वित्तपूर्ति करने की योजना व आधार पर योजना आयोग द्वारा निश्चित की गयी आगाम मीमात्रों का ध्यान में रखते हुए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दिया जायगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से ऋण सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए और कोई अनुसूच प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए बनाई गई योजना

731 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह उताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में अनेक अधिक हिम नद और मृगवन है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने उन स्थानों में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) क्या इन स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने की समस्या सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने हेतु उन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए कोई विशेष अध्ययन दल यहां भेजने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पयंटन श्रीर नागर विसामन मन्त्री (डा०
कर्णसिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) श्रीर (ग). जी, नहीं, यह क्षेत्र
'अतरंग रेखा' (उत्तर लाइन) के अन्तर्गत
आता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Defaulting Companies in Tamil Nadu

732. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will
the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS
(KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received
in Tamilnadu under section 555 of the
Companies Act, upto 31st March, 1970 for
unpaid dividends and undistributed assets
to be paid into the companies liquidation
Account ;

(b) the details of the defaulting
companies , and

(c) the number of pending applications
as on 31st March, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA
MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA
REDDY : (a) to (c). The required infor-
mation is being collected and the same
will be placed on the Table of the Lok
Sabha as early as possible.

Repatriation of Profits by Private Foreign Companies

733. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will
the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA
MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of profit repatriated
during the year 1969-70 or 1968-69 by
the 561 foreign companies as defined in
Section 591 of the Companies Act ; and

(b) the number of Indian personnel
in these foreign companies with their

status in the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA
MANTRAI AYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI)
(SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) The profits
repatriated by foreign companies as defined
in Section 591 of the Companies Act 1956
during 1968-69 and 1969-70 were as
follows :

	(Rs. Lakhs)	
	1968-69	1969-70
Current profits	775	873
Accumulated profits	530	400
Total :	1,305	1,273

(b) The information is not readily
available as it is not required to be filed
with any Government agency under any
statutory provisions. An extensive survey
will be necessary to collect this informa-
tion and it is considered that the time
and labour involved in making such a
survey will not be commensurate with the
use that could be made of such informa-
tion.

House Building Loans sanctioned by Life Insurance Corporation

734. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the
Minister of FINANCE (VITTA
MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of house-building
loans and the total amount thereof
sanctioned by Life Insurance Corporation
of India and the amount disbursed to the
loanees so far ;

(b) the total amount of final instal-
ments yet to be paid to the loanees even
after completing all the formalities includ-
ing submission of completion certificates,
as on 31st March, 1971 ; and

(c) the reasons for not effecting the
the payments of final instalments and the
number of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Till the end of September 1970, 10,217 house-building loans amounting to Rs. 47.53 crores were sanctioned out of which Rs. 37.57 crores were disbursed.

(b) and (c). Necessary information is gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

**Enquiry into the Crash of Dakota Aircraft
Jamair Airlines in Delhi**

735. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 190 on the 2nd April, 1971 and state

(a) whether the enquiry into the crash of Jamair Dakota has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the findings of the Inquiry Commission ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee of Inquiry is expected to submit its report shortly.

**General Insurance Business Transacted
by Life Insurance Corporation**

736. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state ,

(a) the quantum of general insurance business under different heads as fire, marine and miscellaneous transacted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries and that by private insurance companies during the period ending 31st March, 1970 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that L.I.C. has stopped general insurance business leaving its subsidiaries in the fields and if so, what are the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The gross premium income of L.I.C. for the financial year ended 31.3.1970 and those of the Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company and other insurers for the calendar year 1969 are given below. (The accounts of L.I.C. are maintained on financial-year basis and those of others on calendar-year basis)

**Gross Premium Income
(In Lakhs of Rs.)**

	<i>Fire</i>	<i>Marine</i>	<i>Misc.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Life Insurance Corporation of India.	451	764	589	1804	
Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company.	313	156	792	1261	Subsidiaries of L.I.C.
Jupiter General Insurance Company.	62	28	102	102	
Other Insurers.	3621	1975	4191	9787	

(b) From 1st April, 1971, the L.I.C. has discontinued "Open Market" business and has also transferred its "Tied Accounts" business to one of its subsidiaries, the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co Ltd The Corporation, however, continues to write General Insurance Business in the Public Sector

The decision was taken by the L.I.C. as a measure of rationalisation. The Morarka Committee had also recommended, though in other context, that the L.I.C. should transfer its "tied" business to the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co Ltd and the Corporation's decision is in accordance with this recommendation

Discrimination in Admission to Central School, Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi

737. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Principal of the Ramakrishnapuram Central School, New Delhi made discrimination in admitting the children in the 1st standard during the current year,

(b) if so, what was the total number of applications received and in how many cases provisional roll numbers were issued,

(c) in how many cases applications were rejected on the ground that their services were not transferable,

(d) whether in some cases where the words "on deputation" were mentioned, applications were rejected by the Principal in the Ramakrishnapuram Central School

but same types of certificates were entertained in the other Central Schools in Delhi,

(e) if so, whether attention of this was drawn by the parents to the Principal, and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA)
(a) No, Sir.

(b) In all, 820 applications were received for registration. No roll numbers were issued on provisional basis.

(c) No record of applications, not accepted, was maintained

(d) Applications which contained certificates to the effect that the employees concerned were transferable only on deputation, were not accepted by any of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi including the Kendriya Vidyalaya at R. K. Puram.

(e) It was brought to the attention of the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, R. K. Puram that certificates showing the services as transferable on deputation was accepted in other Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi. On verification, however, this information was found to be incorrect.

(f) Does not arise.

Proposals to Help States in Establishing Tourist Facilities

738. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration any

proposal to help the States in establishing tourist facilities in the States ,

(b) if so, whether Union Government have also decided to spend rupees 137 lakhs in Rajasthan in this regard ,

(c) what are the other States where Government have drawn up plans to make places attractive for tourists , and

(d) what amount will be spent on each place ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) With the abolition of Part II Plan schemes, the practice of giving grants-in-aid to State Governments has been discontinued from 1969-70. It is, however, proposed to take up some schemes in Rajasthan in the Central Sector in the Fourth Plan period including a tourist bungalow at Jaisalmer, a tourist reception centre and a youth hostel at Jaipur and augmentation of accommodation in the Bharatpur Game Sanctuary.

(c) and (d) Tourism schemes are not drawn up State-wise. They are formulated on the basis of factors such as tourist preferences, accessibility of the tourist centres, travel patterns, etc. The total outlay on tourism schemes during the Fourth Plan Period is Rs. 25 crores in the Central sector including six crores for hotel and transport loans to the private sector.

Proposals Formulated to boost up Tourism in the Country

739. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposals have been formulated to boost up tourism in India

with a view to achieve the target of four lakh foreign tourists visiting India every year ,

(b) if so, the main feature of the proposal , and

(c) if the proposals have not been formulated so far, what are the broad features of the proposed expansion and in what manner it is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Apart from relaxing visa formalities and simplifying facilitation procedures, action is being taken to develop and strengthen the tourism infrastructure in important fields such as improvement of international airports, construction of hotels both in the public and private sectors, improvement in transport facilities, promotion of wild life tourism etc. Tourism promotion and publicity programmes overseas are also being strengthened.

Construction of Haldia Port

740. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(i) whether it is a fact that the construction of Haldia Port is still behind schedule ,

(b) if so, how far this is behind schedule , and

(c) when this is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The progress of construction works of the Haldia Dock Project is behind schedule by about one year.

(c) The project is likely to be completed by the end of 1972

Financial Assistance to States

741 SHRI MAYAVAN Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the amount financed by the Central Government to the State Government for purchase of machinery and equipment from foreign Government as aid for certain projects is treated as a loan and interest is charged thereon and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions under which such loans are granted ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) Foreign exchange required for the import of machinery and equipment by State Government projects is provided by the Government of India out of their foreign exchange resources, including external assistance State Governments and the concerned projects acquire the foreign exchange in the normal course against their rupee resources and make payments for import of machinery and equipment. Since the foreign exchange is provided against payment of equivalent rupees, it is not treated as a loan and there is no question of charging any interest

Report of Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee on black money

742. SHRI MAYAVAN Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has submitted its report on the question of black money, and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K R GANLISH) (a) and (b) Only an interim report has been received from the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee and is being examined by the Government. It is not possible at this stage to state the recommendations made by the Committee

Companies with authorised capital of Rs 50 lakhs and above

743 SHRI MAYAVAN Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the constitution of the 40 Public Limited Companies and 21 private limited companies which have been newly registered up to 31 March, 1970 with authorised capital of over rupees 50 lakhs, and

(b) their number in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) The details of the 40 public limited companies and 21 private limited companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the Private Sector during the year ending 31st March, 1970 are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-245 '71]

(b) Of the above, two public limited companies and three private limited companies were registered in the State of Tamil Nadu,

Companies doing banking business

744 SHRI MAYAVAN Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Companies doing banking business out of the 461 new companies registered under the Industrial Classification (Trade and Finance) and

(b) whether any control is being exercised on their lending activities?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) None of the 461 companies registered during 1969-70 with Trade & Finance as their business has indicated its object as 'banking business' at the time of incorporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a committee by Reserve Bank Re-payment of bills by large and medium industries

745 SHRI MAYAVAN Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Reserve Bank to study the payment of Bills by large and medium industries to small enterprises and entrepreneurs in respect of supplies has submitted its report if so, the main recommendations made, and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में हवाई अड्डा

746 श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में कोई हवाई अड्डा नहीं है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रति वर्ष हजारों व्यक्ति इस जिले में स्थित धार्मिक स्थानों की यात्रा करने आते हैं,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गढ़वाल में कोटद्वार के स्थान पर अथवा जमोली में गौश्वर के स्थान पर कोई हवाई अड्डा निर्मित करने का है,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जाने की संभावना है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) . (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ।

(ग) से (ङ). जी, नहीं। सीमित साधनों के कारण दस सुझाव का क्रियान्वयन संभव नहीं है।

शिक्षा मंत्री की स्वेच्छिक निधि से वित्तीय सहायता ?

747. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विद्यार्थियों (लड़कों और लड़कियों) के नाम क्या है जिन्हें वर्ष 1968 में शिक्षा मंत्री स्वेच्छिक निधि से वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले के ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के नाम क्या है जिनके वर्ष 1968 से वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है और उनमें से प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी का कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) और (ख) . दो विवरण, जिनमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है, सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। (ग्रन्थावयम रख दिये गए—देगिय मसूदा LT-246 171)

पब्लिक स्कूल

748. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 अप्रैल, 1971 को भाषण देते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक मंत्री ने कहा था कि देश में सभी पब्लिक स्कूल बन्द कर दिये जाने चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश पब्लिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी पब्लिक स्कूलों तथा सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम एक ही भाषा रखने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० जी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) . विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

(क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय रक्षा मंत्री द्वारा हाल ही में दिए गए भाषण के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टें हैं। तथापि प्रेम रिपोर्टें पूर्णतया ठीक नहीं हैं। रक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को या तो समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए, या इन्हें योग्यता के आधार पर सभी के लिए खोल दिया जाए। शिक्षा में वर्ग पद्धति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ख) पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित सभी विशेष स्कूलों के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण का उल्लेख राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1968) में किया गया है, अर्थात् पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित सभी विशेष स्कूलों में छात्रों का दालिना योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए, और सामाजिक वर्गों के पृथक्करण को बचाने के लिए पूरी फीस माफी का अनुपात विहित कर देना चाहिए। परन्तु इससे

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 के अन्तर्गत अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

इस मामले पर चौथी ठीक सभा की याचिका समिति में भी विचार किया गया था, जिसमें कहा गया था जबकि उस समिति का यह अभिमत है कि बहुत ज्यादा बच्चों वाले पब्लिक स्कूलों या अल्पसंख्यक समय की गति तथा हमारे देश की समग्र आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल नहीं है विशेषकर नगरपालिका के उन माध्यमिक स्कूलों की स्थिति के संदर्भ में इन पर विचार करने पर, जो कि प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों को भी शिक्षा के बांछित स्तर को शिक्षा देने में समर्थ नहीं है समिति ऐसे स्कूलों को एकाएक बंद कर देना वांछनीय समझती है। उसका यह सुझाव है। कि वर्तमान पब्लिक स्कूलों में सीटों का 25 प्रतिशत उन बच्चों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाए जिनके माता-पिता की मासिक आय 500 रुपये अथवा उससे कम है। उनमें से भी अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदि जाति के छात्रों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा। ऐसे बच्चों को पठान मात्रा में छात्रवृत्तियां भी दी जानी चाहिए ताकि वे इन समस्याओं में अपना अध्ययन जारी रख सकें। यह मुभार सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचारार्थ है।

Publication of Unpublished Thesis

750 SHRI DINESH JOARDAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of large number of unpublished thesis existing in Indian Universities, especially in Kerala University, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to publish some of the deserving and qualified thesis which will contribute to the quality of our education, if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D P YADAVA)

(a) The Government has no information in this regard

(b) and (c) It is primarily for the universities and the individuals concerned to get the thesis published

The University Grants Commission, however, has a scheme for encouraging the publication of research works including doctoral dissertations in the universities. The allocations for this purpose are made to the universities in the beginning of each Plan period. The selection of the thesis for publication is made by the universities themselves and the Commission's assistance is available on a hundred per cent basis. The Indian Council for Social Sciences Research also gives assistance for publication of research work and thereby supplements the work being done by the University Grants Commission in this regard.

Report of the Committee appointed by Indian Airlines to assess Future Aircraft requirements

751 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state.

(a) whether the four member Committee appointed by the Indian Airlines to assess the future aircraft requirements has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has appointed a small committee consisting of some of its own officers to assess its future aircraft requirements over the next 10 years. The committee is expected to submit its recommendations to the Management by the end of the year. The Management will then examine the matter and submit its own proposals to Government.

Decision taken to ratify 1963 Tokyo Convention to prevent Hijacking

752. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to ratify the 1963 Tokyo convention for evolving international measures to prevent hijacking and alleviate its consequences ; and

(b) if so, the further steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to give effect to the provisions of the Tokyo Convention, it is necessary to enact appropriate legislation. A bill will in due course be introduced in Parliament for this purpose.

Prohibition Programme in India

753. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM :

SHRI VENKATASUBBAIAH :

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamilnadu Government have asked the Centre either to provide special assistance to the state to offset the losses resulting from enforcement of prohibition or to take upon itself the responsibility of enforcing prohibition or to take upon itself the responsibility of enforcing prohibition all over the country ; and

(b) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to consider the question of transferring the subject of prohibition from the State List to be Concurrent List of the Constitution as all State Governments except Tamilnadu have opposed such a step. As regards the position of a special assistance to Tamilnadu, successive Finance Commissions have taken into account the loss of revenue from Prohibition incurred by that Government while framing their schemes of devolution of resources.

Income Tax Rebates

754. SHRI SAT PAI KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rebate of Income-tax has been given to any party from the year 1967 to 1970 ,

(b) if so, the names of those parties , and

(c) the reasons in respect of each case where rebate has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAIYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH)

(a) Till the assessment year 1964-65 assesseees were allowed tax relief by way of rebate at the average rate of tax (including Super Tax) on the following types of the application of their income

(i) Life insurance premia annuities and contributions to certain provident funds [Section 87]

(ii) Donations for charitable purposes (Section 88) Besides rebate at the average rate of tax (including Super-tax) was allowed on the following types of income forming part of assesseees' "total income"

(1) Income of, and dividends from co-operative societies, and income of marketing societies [Sections 81, 82 and 83]

(2) Income of newly established industrial undertakings or hotels upto 6% of the capital employed, and dividends from such undertakings or hotels [Sections 84 and 85]

(3) Interest on tax-free securities of the Central and State Governments.

(4) Taxed share of income of a partner from an Un-registered Firm, or of a member from an Association of Persons

Gradually the system of allowing rebates was substituted by straight deductions from an assessee's gross total income, which indirectly reduced the incidence of tax on him. With effect from the assessment year 1968-69 rebates are available only on the taxed share of one's income from an Unregistered Firm or an Association of Persons, and on interest on tax-free securities of the Government

The Hon'ble Member evidently wishes to have information about the assessments completed from 1967 to 1970, which roughly correspond to the financial year 1967-68 to 1970-71. During this period more than 130 lakh assessments were made by the Department, many of which involved tax rebates of the type referred to above

(b) and (c) As no statistics are maintained about the various types of rebates allowed to the numerous assesseees, it will not be possible to furnish the information. If, however, the Hon'ble Member wishes to have information about any particular assessee or assesseees, the information will be extracted from the relevant records and furnished to him

Punishment for non-payment of Income Tax

755 SHRI SAI PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons who have been sent to jails or whose property has been confiscated during the last three years for non-payment of income-tax;

(b) the number of persons against whom no action has been taken during

the above period although they are defaulters for non-payment of income-tax and

(c) the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :

(a) and (c). The Income-tax Act does not provide for confiscation of property of the defaulters. The Act provides only for attachment and sale of property.

The information desired in (a) and (b) will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Educational Films

756. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educational films produced by the Department of Teaching Aids since its inception;

(b) the number of films proposed to be produced in the next two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Department of Teaching Aids buy educational films from the Bombay firm which holds monopoly over world rights of education films; and

(d) what is the progress regarding the Science and National Integration films which the Department of Teaching Aids had proposed to produce ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MATRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :
(a) Eleven.

(b) The Department does not have facilities for productions of educational films on a regular basis. Instructional staff are utilised to produce one or two experimental films per year.

(c) It is true that a firm in Bombay has selling rights for educational films produced by a number of manufacturers. However, films are also purchased from other firms in the country apart from the Children's Film Society and Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(d) The Department proposes to undertake progressively the production of a number of Science Films. Assistance from UNDP has been sought for necessary equipment. As regards the films dealing with the theme of National Integration, the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities proposes to produce 2 small films during the year 1971-72.

Wholesale Price Index of Commodities

757. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the commodity-wise wholesale price index, month by month from April, 1969 to April 1971;

(b) the rate of increase or decrease in the prices month-wise for the above mentioned period;

(c) the factors responsible for increase or decrease in each case;

(d) the measures adopted by Government during the last three years to stabilise prices; and

(c) the positive results of the measures so far adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YFSHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The general index of wholesale prices for the period April 1969 to April 1971 is given month-wise in the attached statement. Details of individual commodities are available in the publication entitled 'Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India', copies of which are supplied to the Parliament library.

(c) It is not possible to isolate the factors responsible for changes in the prices of individual commodities. Broadly speaking, the pressure on prices during the last two years has been due to short-falls in the output of some of the coarse grains, pulses, cotton, jute and oilseeds. There has also been a set-back in the production of iron and steel.

(d) and (e). The Government has been taking appropriate steps to control price increases. The prices of cereals have been stabilized through the operation of a public distribution system for major foodgrains. In regard to industrial raw materials, particularly raw cotton, raw jute and oilseeds, a policy of selective credit control, aimed at reducing the availability of credit for speculative purposes, is being pursued. Simultaneously, the availability of these industrial raw materials, as of others like steel, is being augmented through larger imports. Credit control measures were further intensified in January 1971 when the Bank Rate, too, was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. The Government has also been imposing price and distribution controls in respect of essential commodities. There have, no doubt, been seasonal variations in the prices but as a result of the various steps which have been taken by the Government it has been possible to maintain a reasonable degree of price stability during the last few months.

Statement

General Index of Wholesale Prices

(1961-62=100)

(Monthly Averages)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
April	165.1 (+0.2)	176.1 (+0.1)	182.1 (+0.2)
May	166.6 (+0.9)	178.8 (+1.5)	
June	171.8 (+3.1)	180.7 (+1.1)	
July	174.3 (+1.5)	181.9 (+0.7)	

	1969-70	1970-70	1971-72
August	174.4 (+ 0.1)	182.2 (+ 0.2)	
September	174.1 (— 0.2)	183.2 (+ 0.5)	
October	171.3 (— 1.5)	182.6 (— 0.3)	
November	168.7 (— 1.5)	181.0 (— 0.9)	
December	170.0 (+ 0.8)	181.0 (No change)	
January	173.9 (+ 2.4)	183.3 (+ 1.3)	
February	173.6 (— 0.2)	181.4 (— 1.0)	
March	175.9 (+ 1.3)	181.7 (+ 0.2)	

Figures in parentheses indicate the per cent variations over the previous month.

Free Text Books to Primary School Students

758. SHRI IYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR
SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased
to state

(a) whether the Education Commission,
1954-65 recommended that at the Primary
stage a programme of providing free text
books should be given high priority and
introduced immediately,

(b) if so, what steps, if any, have
been taken to implement the said recom-
mendations,

(c) number and proportion of Primary
school students covered by the program-

me of providing free text books till date
in each State and Union Territory, and

(d) the proportion of students plan-
ned to be covered by the programme by
the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR
SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN
UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA)

(a) Yes, Sir, the Education Commission
recommended that free text books and
writing material should be provided at
the primary stage.

(b) As school education is a State
subject, the recommendation of the Edu-
cation Commission was forwarded to the
State Govts. According to the information

available several States and Union Territories distribute free text books to needy students at the Primary Stage.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Non-plan expenditure of States

760. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the non-plan expenditure by 19 States, including Meghalaya, rose by Rs 109.11 crores during the four year period between 1967-68 to 1970-71,

(b) if so what is the rise in the non-plan expenditure during this period,

(c) whether his Mantralaya had sent any directive to the State Governments to control non-plan expenditure, and

(d) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAIYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of India cannot give any directives to the States regarding the manner in which their budgets should be framed. Government have, however from time to time been urging all States to contain their expenditure, both on plan and non-plan account within the available resources.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill

761. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since finalised the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, the discussion on which was postponed during the last session of the Fourth Lok Sabha,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the said Bill in the present session of Lok Sabha for its consideration and adoption, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

राष्ट्रीयकुल बंकों की ऋण देने की नीति में किये गये परिवर्तन

762. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अपनी ऋण देने की पुरानी नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन किये हैं ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी डायरा क्या है

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकुल बंकों द्वारा बड़े प्रोपrietियों को अब भी सहा की भाँति ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं , और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो यह नई नीति से किस प्रकार सम्बद्ध है और उसके लिए क्या औचित्य है ?

विश्व मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव काटहाण)
(क) और (ग) ऋण सम्बन्धी नीति की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है तथा मूल रूप में हमारे आर्थिक और सामाजिक लक्ष्यों व ढाँचे के अन्तर्गत बदलती हुई मुद्रा और मूल्य सम्बन्धी स्थिति की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उसमें परिवर्तन किया जाता है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको में उन क्षेत्रों को अधिक ऋण देना शुरू कर दिया है जिन्हें बैंक ऋण में अपना उचित भाग नहीं मिल रहा था और वे परम्परागत अर्थ में ऋण लेने वाले की ऋण लेने की पात्रता व स्थान पर प्रायोजनाओं की क्षमता तथा सामाजिक उपयोगिता को अधिक महत्व दे रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ इस बात पर भी ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि ऋण-विस्तार से मूल्यों को स्थिरता व बिगड़ने पाये। जनवरी 1971 में बैंकदर 5 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 6 प्रतिशत कर दी गयी तथा बैंको द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से सीमा में अधिक ऋण लेने पर उनसे दण्डात्मक दर पर व्याज लेने के लिए न्यूनतम नकदी (लिक्विडिटी) का अनुपात भी 33 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 34 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया। बैंको की जमा-रकमें जुड़ाने के लिए अपने प्रयत्नों में वृद्धि करने तथा रिजर्व बैंक से कम से कम उधार लेने को, जिससे मुद्रा स्थिति कारक प्रभाव पड़ता है, कहा गया है। ऐसा होते हुए भी प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को रिजर्व बैंक से प्राप्त होने वाली पुनर्वित्त सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (ब). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा उत्पादन-क्षेत्र की वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं को

पूरा करने के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋणों में कमी करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है किन्तु सभी बड़े-बड़े ऋणों की सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको के बोझों और रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जांच हो जाएगी ताकि उत्पादन की आवश्यकताओं से अधिक ऋण देने को रोका जा सके। 27 अप्रैल 1971 को हुई राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको के मुख्य न्यायकारी अधिकारियों की बैठक में वित्त मंत्री ने बड़े-बड़े ऋणों की ध्यानपूर्वक जांच करने और सट्टेबाजी से सम्बन्धित अभिप्रायों के लिए ऋण पर कठोर नियन्त्रण रखने की आवश्यकता पर विशेष बल दिया।

पटना नगर का पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

763. श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना नगर में स्थित गुरुद्वारा (हरि मन्दिर) सिखों के लिए एक महान तीर्थस्थान बन गया है, क्योंकि पटना गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह का जन्म स्थान है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पटना नगर का पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने के लिए हरि मन्दिर साहिब प्रबन्धक समिती, पटना ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभाजन-मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग को हाल में इस प्रकार की कोई सकारित प्राप्त हुई प्रतीत नहीं होती।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Night Air Service between Patna and Delhi

764 SHRI RAMA VARAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of air passengers from Patna to Delhi and *vice versa* is on the increase

(b) if so whether Government propose to start night air service from Patna to Delhi and *vice versa* keeping in view the passenger's convenience and

(c) if so, when and if not the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir there is a slight increase

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines are not contemplating the introduction of a night service between Patna and Delhi, but are planning to introduce a Boeing 737 service on the Delhi-Lucknow-Banaras-Patna-Calcutta route in the near future which will increase capacity on the route considerably

निजी कम्पनियाँ स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस

765. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या कम्पनी कार्य अभी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) देश में ऐसी कुल कितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिन्हें अपना व्यापार चलाने के लिए वर्ष 1970-71 में सरकार ने लाइसेंस दिए,

(ख) उनका राज्य-वार वितरण क्या है,

(ग) इस वर्ष दीवालिया कम्पनियों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है, और

(घ) इन कम्पनियों के दीवालिया होने और बन्द होने के कारण क्या हैं ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री इधुनाथ रेड्डी)

(क) व्यापार के प्रारम्भ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के लिए मर्माहत करते समय सम्बन्धित माननीय सदस्य, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत नवीन पञ्जीकृत कम्पनियों को निर्दिष्ट कर रहे हैं।

1970-71 में, हिस्सों द्वारा सीमित 1899 कम्पनियाँ, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत निजी क्षेत्र में पञ्जीकृत हुई थी।

(ख) इन कम्पनियों का राज्य वार वितरण संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिया गया है।

(ग) 1970-71 के मध्य, चार सौ इकहत्तर कम्पनियाँ कार्य करने में बन्द हुई सूचित की गई थी। इन कम्पनियों का राज्य वार वितरण संलग्न विवरण-पत्र 2, में दिया गया है।

(घ) 471 कम्पनियों में से, 235 पश्चिम-समाहित हो गई एवं शेष 239 कम्पनियाँ, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 560 (5) के अन्तर्गत, रजिस्टर से हटा दी गई थी। इन कम्पनियों के दीवालिया होने के कारण क्षीयता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण पत्र-1

1970-71 के मध्य, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत निम्नी क्षेत्र में पंजीकृत कम्पनियों की संख्या का राज्यवार वितरण ।

राज्य तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र	संख्या
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	70
आसाम	20
बिहार	28
गुजरात	153
हरियाणा	27
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5
केरल	65
मध्य प्रदेश	18
महाराष्ट्र	457
मैसूर	137
उड़ीसा	16
पंजाब	59
राजस्थान	47
तमिलनाडु	138
उत्तर प्रदेश	73
पश्चिमी बंगाल	258
चण्डीगढ़	10
दिल्ली	283
गोवा	18
जम्मू एवं काश्मीर	12
पाण्डिचेरी	5
योग	1899

विवरण पत्र-2

1970-71 के मध्य, उन गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों की संख्या का वितरण, जिनकी वास्तविकता तो परिममाण द्वारा अथवा कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 560 (1) के अन्तर्गत हटाये जाने पर, कार्य बन्द कर देना, सूचित हुआ था ।

राज्य तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र	कम्पनियों की संख्या
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	21
आसाम	6
बिहार	5
गुजरात	38
हरियाणा	4
केरल	32
मध्य प्रदेश	8
महाराष्ट्र	77
मैसूर	27
उड़ीसा	4
पंजाब	11
राजस्थान	5
तमिलनाडु	55
उत्तर प्रदेश	15
पश्चिमी बंगाल	101
चण्डीगढ़	2
दिल्ली	48
जम्मू एवं काश्मीर	11
पाण्डिचेरी	1
योग	471

Investigation in regard to Sethusamudram Project

766. SHRI KALYANA SUNDARAM :
SHRI MURUGNANTSHAM :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present stage of investigation in regard to Sethusamudram Project; and

(b) when a final decision would be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The investigations in respect of the Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project have been completed. The Project Report is under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries/authorities.

Scheme for Additional Employment in Rural Areas

767. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks have any financing schemes under consideration to generate additional employment in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The

public sector banks have formulated several special credit schemes for providing assistance to the self-employed persons. An illustrative list giving details of terms and conditions of these schemes is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—247/71]

Increase in Dearness Allowance of the Central Government Employees

768. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the present Pay Commission formula, 10-point average of the rise cost of living Index has already reached entitling the Central Government employees for a further increase in Dearness Allowance;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay on behalf of Government in announcing this increase; and

(c) whether the various employees organisations have already represented to Government for an early increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a), No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from some associations who are being informed of the position.

Upgradation of Kanpur City

769. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kanpur has not been upgraded as 'A' Class City only, because the population is less than 16 lakhs ;

(b) whether the population of Kanpur is more than 10 lakhs ;

(c) whether it is a fact that increase in population and Family Planning cannot go together ; and

(d) if so, the reason for not upgrading Kanpur City as 'A' Class on the basis of cost of living ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :
(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The existing basis for classification of cities for payment of house rent and compensatory allowances, which is based on the recommendations of the First and Second Pay Commissions, is population and not cost of living.

Unearthing of black money

770. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the further steps taken to bring out black money in the country;

(b) whether on a rough assessment, black money to the tune of rupees four thousand crores is still in the hands of 75 to 80 business Houses; and

(c) if so, the further steps likely to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Government has already taken a large number of administrative and legislative measures during the last six years to combat tax evasion. In March 1970, the Direct-Taxes Enquiry Committee was appointed to go into all aspects of tax evasion. The Committee has recently sent its interim report to the Government. The said report is being examined.

(b) and (c). The extent of black money in circulation is constantly fluctuating and it is difficult to quantify the same. It is even more difficult to determine the extent of black money in the hands of a particular business house.

Demand by bank employees for representation on the Board of Directors of the nationalised banks

771. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Bank Employees Association have demanded representation for Bank employees on the Board of Directors of the Nationalised Banks to make them a potent economic instrument for furthering the growth of the Indian economy and reducing the sharp disparities; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and when this is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YISHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) In their resolution "on nationalisation and follow up measures" the All India Bank Employees Association has suggested, among other proposals, that elected representatives of employees be taken not only on the Board of Directors but also on all policy making bodies at all levels

(b) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, provides for representation of employees on the Board of Directors of the nationalised banks and the Scheme framed under the said Act provides for representation of workmen on the Board of Directors of the Banks. The question of constituting broad-based Boards of Directors for the 14 nationalised banks in accordance with the Scheme is being finalised

Increased deputation allowance to non-gazetted staff working in Par Commission's Secretariat

772. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has recommended to Government for the grant of increased deputation allowance to the non-gazetted staff working in the Commission's Secretariat

(b) if so, whether the recommendation of the Commission has been accepted or rejected by Government and if rejected, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Members of the Commission have represented for an increase in their emoluments initially fixed, and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJA MANTRI) (SHRI K R GANFISH) (a) Yes, Sir It was recommended by the Third Pay Commission that the members of the staff (both gazetted and non gazetted) be granted deputation allowance uniformly at 20% irrespective of whether their transfer is within the same station from a different station

(b) The recommendation of the Commission was not accepted as relaxation of the general orders according to which deputation allowance is admissible at the lower rate of 10% where transfer is within the same station, would have repercussions in similar other cases

(c) and (d) No Sir There was no representation as such for increasing the emoluments of the Members as initially fixed. The terms in regard to the pay of the Members were initially as under -

"Rs 3000/- per mensem less the pension including the pensionary equivalent of any other form of retirement benefits."

Later on, a proposal was made by the Pay Commission that the Members' pay should be without the reduction of pension including the pensionary equivalent of any other form of retirement benefits which they might have drawn from non-Government sources prior to joining the Pay Commission. Having regard to the emoluments drawn by three of the Members of the Commission while serving in autonomous bodies/institutions and taking all other relevant factors into consideration, it was decided by Government to allow them the pay of Rs 3000/- per mensem without deduction of pension and pensionary equivalent,

Hindi as a Medium of Instructions In Central Schools

773. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state ;

(a) the reason why more and more subjects are being compulsorily taught in Hindi in the Central Schools in Southern area (e.g. Economics) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had given an assurance that the pupils in the Central Schools had the option to have English or Hindi as the medium for learning all subjects ;

(c) whether the policy of Government is to gradually shift completely and exclusively to Hindi medium in Central Schools ; and

(d) whether English is the medium for learning subjects in Central Schools at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta where there are many South Indian students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :

(a) The Scheme of the Kendriya Vidyalayas had envisaged right from the beginning the use of both Hindi and English as the media of instruction in these schools. Accordingly in 1968, it was decided that subjects of Social Science and Humanities be taught in Hindi, while Mathematics and Science subjects be taught in English. Beginning from Class VI in 1968, this arrangement was to be extended gradually to the next Class each year. Thus in the year 1971-72, this has to be extended in Class IX, where elective subjects such as History, Geography and Economics are to be taught

through Hindi and Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics through English.

(b) No, Sir. The rules provide that the pupils can answer questions in examinations/tests in either Hindi or English, irrespective of the medium of the instruction followed in the Vidyalaya.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Conversion of Loans into Equity

774. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
SHRI B. NARAYANAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to authorise Government owned public financial institutions to convert loan and advances in excess of Rs. 50 lakhs to private industrial concerns into equity ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ; and

(c) the names of the institutions that have been authorised under it ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The operational guidelines in regard to conversion into equity capital of loan/debenture assistance being given to an industrial concern in the private sector, by the all-India long term financial institutions, provide that where the aggregate financial assistance by all these institutions is Rs. 50 lakhs or more, a convertibility clause will normally be included in the loan assistance or debenture issue agreement. If, in a particular case, the

institutions feel that this clause should be waived, they could do so after obtaining Government's observations and advice. Before writing the convertibility clause care will be taken by the term institutions to see that a reasonable ratio is maintained continuously between long term debt and equity in the capital structure of the assisted concern. The assisted concern will be given by the term lending institutions a clear indication of the terms and conditions of convertibility before the concern finalises its loan or debenture assistance agreement with the institutions.

(c) The institutions concerned are the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India.

Impact of Crisis in European Money Market on Indian Rupee

775. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the impact of the international currency and exchange crisis in Europe caused by the heavy inflow of dollars in West European markets particularly, in West Germany and the steps taken by the Bundesbank and other West European banks against dollar since May 3, 1971 beginning with the closure of exchanges, or the international value of the rupee and on India's Trading position in European Countries, and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure the international value of the rupee may not be further weakened as a result of the imbalance between the dollar and stronger European currencies and the Japanese yen ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The external value of the rupee depends on India's general economic condition and balance of payment position which are not likely to be affected by recent international monetary developments.

Assistance to Professors and Teachers from East Bengal

776. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government or the University Grants Commission have received any request from the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and the West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association for financial assistance so that Indian Universities and their affiliated colleges may meet the costs of appointing University and college teachers from East Bengal who have been forced to leave that country as a result of Pak Military atrocities, and

(b) whether Government have any scheme for helping the University professors and teachers from East Bengal who have come over to India till they are in a position to go back ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a). The Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University has requested for financial assistance for appointing teachers from East Bengal as visiting teachers in the Calcutta University and its colleges. No such request has

however been received from the West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association

(b) One of the most unfortunate consequences of the violent atrocities committed by the Pakistan Army in Bangla Desh has been a large exodus of economists, university professors, college and school teachers, artists and other intellectuals from Bangla Desh to India. Government is endeavouring to collect the number of such intellectuals and the respective areas of their competence. According to the information furnished by the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University is on 21-5-1971 90 University teachers and 700 college teachers had applied to him for employment here. Many of these teachers and professors have expressed a desire to work in fields relevant to the future of their country. This matter is under the consideration of the Government and no final decision has been taken. It is not a question of giving these teachers and professors employment in India or maintenance allowance but of finding out avenues for useful work.

Free and Compulsory Education for Children

777. SHRI K. S. CHAUDA
PROF. S. L. SAKSENA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether free and compulsory Education is provided to all children upto 14 years of age in the Union Territories and States ; and

(b) if not, by which year Central and State Governments will be able to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto 14 years of age in the Union Territories and in the States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN-MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI D. P. YADAVA)

(a) No, Sir. The present position is indicated in the annexure

(b) As can be seen from the information in the Annexure, as far as Union Territories are concerned, education at the primary level is free. But it has not become universal due to economic and social causes except in the Union Territories of Delhi, Manipur and I.M.A. Islands where enrolment of 100% has been achieved in the age group 6-11. Due to lack of finances sufficient number of teachers have not been appointed nor school rooms constructed to meet the demand of increased enrolment. Efforts are being made to locate additional financial resources.

As regards the States, it will be seen that all States have Compulsory Primary Education Acts except Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh. The latter State had recently repealed an existing legislation as it was found of much use. Due to financial reasons all States have not been able to provide free education. Even in States which have got Compulsory Primary Education Acts and provide free education, enrolment has not become universal except in the case of a few States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu etc. The underlying social and economic causes will have to be removed and additional financial resources found before universal, compulsory education can be expected. No specific date for this purpose can be given.

Annexure

All States except Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh have compulsory primary Education Acts. Himachal Pradesh repealed the Act recently. As for Union Territories

only Delhi, A. & N. Island and Chandigarh have necessary legislation.

2. Education is free in Classes I-VII/VIII (age group 6-14) in the following States and Union Territories :-

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Gujarat.
3. Haryana.
4. Himachal Pradesh.
5. Jammu and Kashmir.
6. Kerala.
7. Madhya Pradesh.
8. Maharashtra.
9. Mysore.
10. Nagaland.
11. Orissa.
12. Punjab.
12. Rajasthan.
14. Tamil Nadu.
15. All Union Territories.

3. Girls receive free education in classes I-VII/VIII in the following States :-

1. Assam and Meghalaya.
2. Bihar.
3. Uttar Pradesh.
4. West Bengal.

4. Boys receive free education in classes I-V (age group 6-11) in the following States :-

1. Assam and Meghalaya.
2. Bihar.
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. West Bengal (in rural areas and selected towns only).

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

778. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
RERDDY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of literacy in India and among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately as per latest census in the country ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to increase the literacy in the country and among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA).
(a) According to 'Census of India' 1971—"Provisional Population Totals", literacy rate in India is as below :-

Literacy Rate : Total : 29.35%

Males : 39.49%

Females : 18.47%

The percentage of literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately, as per 1971 Census is not at present available. According to the Census of 1961, the percentage of literacy was as follows :-

Scheduled Castes : 10.27%

Scheduled Tribes : 8.54%

(b) Literacy is promoted mainly through two programmes :

(1) spread of primary education and

(2) promotion of literacy among adults.

In so far as primary education is concerned, we have been able to enrol about 80% of the children in the age-group 6-11. By the end of the Fourth Plan, this proportion is expected to rise to 87%

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, emphasis is being laid on two programmes :

(1) Special efforts to enrol non-attending children which mostly consist of girls, children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and children of economically handicapped social groups like landless agricultural labourers ;

(2) Reduction of wastage and stagnation which are very high at present.

It is expected that as a result of these two programmes the contribution of primary education to the promotion of literacy would be significantly greater.

In so far as promotion of literacy among adults is concerned, the present allocations in the Fourth Five-Year Plan are very limited, especially in the State sector. The Government of India is,

therefore, considering the launching of a major programme for liquidating illiteracy, whose target will be to make about 10 million adults literate during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan. The scheme is now under active consideration.

Government realise that literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is low and special efforts are, therefore, being made to promote primary education as well as adult literacy among those groups. In so far as primary education is concerned, the special incentives extended to children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes include free supply of books, stationery, mid-day meals and even clothing to a fair proportion of students. For the children of the Scheduled Tribes, there is a special scheme of Ashram schools which provide residential accommodation and education. In so far as adult literacy work is concerned, programme of literacy classes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given a priority.

Financial position of Delhi Transport Undertaking during 1970-71

779. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) what is the profit made or loss incurred by the Delhi Transport Undertaking during 1970-71; and

(b) the measures Government have taken to improve the functioning of the DTU and to make it a profitable concern ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a). According to the provisional figures furnished by the General Manager,

Delhi Transport Undertaking, the Undertaking suffered a loss of Rs. 324.7 lakhs (including Rs. 136.24 lakhs on account of debt charges) during 1970-71.

(b) The D.T.U. is under the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Government of India have no direct control over the D.T.U. However, the Government advanced loans amounting to Rs. 160 lakhs to the Undertaking during 1969-70 and Rs. 300 lakhs during the year 1970-71. Against the above amounts, orders were placed by the Undertaking for 300 buses, out of which 196 have already been received and are being operated as express services. During the current financial year, a loan of Rs. 24 lakhs has already been sanctioned. Further loans are also proposed to be advanced to the Undertaking for the purchase of buses, as and when payments become due to the suppliers.

A proposal to set up a Road Transport Corporation in Delhi and to transfer to it the functions of the Delhi Transport Undertaking is under Government's consideration.

Vertical merger of companies

780. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently allowed vertical merger of companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the companies thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (KAMPANI KARYA MAN-

TRI) (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). The Central Government has approved only one merger of two subsidiary companies, namely, Warrior (India) Ltd. and Auto Accessories (India) Ltd. with their holding company, Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd. under section 23 of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. This merger was not a vertical one in the generally accepted sense. Having regard to the fact that the holding company already had control over the products manufactured by the subsidiaries, the proposed merger was not considered likely to result in any material change in the existing market structure or lessen competition. The scheme of merger was therefore approved as it would result in economy and better use of men, material and industrial capacity.

(c) Government is not aware of any reaction of the companies in the matter. It appears an application had already been made to the High Court for the merger under section 394 of the Companies Act and following the Central Government's approval under section 23 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, as this case attracted the provisions of that Act, the High Court permitted the merger applied for.

Amount advanced by State Bank of India in Andhra Pradesh for agricultural purposes

781. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the branch of the State Bank of India, Tadepalligudem, Andhra Pradesh had some years back, advanced a few lakh of rupees to "Shri Chintalapati Bapirajha Dharma Samstha Administration Society" Regd. No. 12/66, for agricultural purposes;

(b) if so, the amount given, in which year given, the amount so far collected and the amount still pending;

(c) the nature of security given, for the loans advanced,

(d) whether it is also a fact that the loans given were not properly utilised and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and if so, by which agency ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHILAVAN) (a) to (e) Under section 44(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Bank is prohibited from divulging information relating to individual constituents or to their affairs

उत्तर प्रदेश में पार्श्व सड़को का निर्माण

782. श्री मोहन स्वरूप . क्या नौबहन और परिबहा मंत्री यह बताने की क्या करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर देश में पीलीभीत, बरेली और शाहजहापुर में पार्श्व सड़को के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है,

(ख) उद्युक्त निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा, और

(ग) उद्युक्त जिलों में सड़को की लम्बाई कितनी है ?

संसदार्थ कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) पार्श्ववर्ती सबक परियोजना के स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम में पीलीभीत, बरेली और शाहजहापुर के तीन जिलों में लगभग 80 मील की

कुल दूरी शामिल है। इसमें से 31 मार्च 1971 तक लगभग 51 मील पर डामर बिछाई की अवस्था तक काम पूरा किया गया और शेष लम्बाई में कार्य, जो प्रगति विभिन्न चरणों में है के जहां तक सड़क कार्य का संबंध है, 31 दिसम्बर 1971 तक पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

जहां तक पुल का सम्बन्ध है एक बड़े पुल, 11 मध्यम और 12 छोटे पुलों (एक रेलवे उपरगामी पुल सहित जिन्हें प्रश्नगत तीन जिलों में स्वीकृति पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क परियोजना में निर्माण किया जाता है) में से एक बड़ा पुल, 10 मध्यम और 6 छोटे पुल 31 मार्च 1971 तक पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। ऊपरनामों पुल, जिन्हें रेलवे ने निर्माण करना है को छोड़कर शेष सभी पुलों के कार्य के जून 1971 तक पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Regional Engineering college, Silchar

783 SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Regional Engineering College at Silchar, and

(b) whether the office of the said college is still situated in Shillong and, if so, when Government propose to shift it to Silchar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) (a) The electric overhead lines have been installed, Water supply

and road works are in progress. Construction of a students' hostel and workshop buildings will be undertaken shortly.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Principal of the college, office is situated at Silchar, and Camp office at Shillong for liaison with P.W.D. and State Government. Camp office will be abolished after P.W.D. approves the estimates for construction of buildings and State Government finalises proposals for land development.

Opening of national highway from Shillong to Manipur Via Silchar

784. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highway from Shillong to Manipur via Silchar has been opened, and

(b) if not, when it will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Shillong-Silchar-Imphal road. It is not a National Highway but it is an Inter-State road lying partly in Assam and partly in Manipur. The road within Assam from Shillong to Jiribam is an existing road but the Government of India have recently approved a loan assistance of Rs. 56 lakhs for the further improvement of the Silchar-Jiribam section of the road and the construction of a bridge over the river Jiri at Jiribam. A new road (new Cachar Road) within Manipur from Jiribam to Imphal is under development. The work on this new road to a limited

standard is in various stages of progress and has the following target dates for completion;

Information cut and	
improvement	May 1971
Surfacing	May 1973

This section of the road is expected, however, to be opened to restricted traffic only after the current monsoon.

Repairs to Qutab Minar

785. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE (SANSKRITI MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Qutab Minar appears to be tilting slowly; and

(b) if so, the action taken to repair it ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE (SIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARATHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a). The Minar has a tilt of 63 cms. but so far, there is no evidence to conclude that it is further tilting.

(b) Government appointed an Expert Committee to examine the Minar and suggest ways and means to preserve it for posterity. In accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Committee a phased programme for strengthening the foundation by injecting liquid cement mortar, and for carrying out repairs to the super-structure has been drawn up. The first phase of the work is proposed to be taken up during the current financial

year in consultation with the Expert Committee Tenders have already been received in respect of the first phase of the work. In the meanwhile the area around the base of the Qutab Minar has been covered with brick work to prevent seepage of water into the foundation.

Restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank regarding agriculture finance to small farmers.

786 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has imposed certain restrictions on the nationalised banks with regard to agricultural finance to the small farmers,

(b) whether it is coming in the way of small farmers in getting the maximum benefit from the nationalised banks, and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) No Sir. Actually the Reserve Bank of India, in the 'guidelines' issued to the commercial banks on financing of agriculture, has impressed upon them to re-orient their agricultural lending more towards financing of small and potentially viable farmers with effective post-credit supervision. In the Conference of the Custodians of the nationalised banks held in the last week of April, 1971, the Finance Minister again re-emphasised the need for adequate credit planning in each bank with a view to meet credit requirements of the hitherto neglected sectors including the agriculture sector.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Opening of branches of nationalised Banks

787 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of increase in the number of branches of the nationalised banks opened in the rural areas to the number of branches opened in urban areas after the nationalisation of banks,

(b) the percentage of assistance got from the nationalised banks by the small farmers and weaker sections, and

(c) whether any guidelines were given to the Custodians of the nationalised banks with regard to giving financial assistance to the weaker sections who are hitherto being denied assistance on the ground that they do not have enough property to offer as security?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) (a) Between July 19, 1969 and end of March, 1971, 1671 new offices have been opened by the fourteen nationalised banks in rural (population of not more than 10,000) and semi-urban (population between 10,000 and 1 lakh) centres. Offices opened in urban (including metropolitan) centres during the same period numbered 290. Thus, for every one office opened in urban and metropolitan centres about 5.7 new offices were opened in rural and semi-urban centres by these banks.

(b) Information about bank credit given to small farmers' and 'weaker sections' as such is not available.

(c) Yes, Sir. Guidelines have been issued for special credit schemes operated by the banks for small borrowers particularly those with employment potential as also for financing of agriculture.

**Conference of the Board of Governors
of Asian Development Bank**

768 SHRI P. VENKATASUBBA-
IAH :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE
(VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Annual Conference of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank was held recently at Singapore;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in order to increase the Bank funds;

(c) the names of countries which have responded to lend funds to the Bank, and

(d) whether any decision had been taken with regard to its lending policy towards the developing countries with particular reference to India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-
RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Governors authorised the Board of Directors of the Bank to study the question of augmenting the resources of the Bank and make appropriate recommendations for further action

(c) The Bank gets resources for soft lending mainly from contribution from member-countries. At the annual meeting

the following special fund contributions were announced :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) | DM 64 Million
— (Rs. 13.12 crores) |
| (ii) Belgium | — Belgian Francs
50 million
(Rs. 1.35 crores) |
| (iii) Italy | — Lira 1.25 billion
(Rs. 150 crores) |
| (iv) Japan | — \$ 30 million
(Rs. 22.50 crores) |

U.S.A., Norway and Netherlands also indicated their intention to make contributions to the special funds.

In addition, Ceylon, Republic of China (Taiwan), Denmark, Finland, India (Rs. 3 lakhs), Japan, Republic of Korea (South Korea), New Zealand and U. K. indicated their decision to make contributions to the Technical Assistance Special Fund of the Bank.

(d) No, Sir.

Credit Limit for Sugarcane Growers

789. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state whether the credit limit for availability of finance to the sugar factories for the purpose of payment of sugarcane price to the growers was decreased during the period of the first three months this year in some States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-
RAO CHAVAN) : No Sir. Banks are

advancing credit to sugar factories generally against stocks of sugar, spares and other consumable items and receivables. Banks are generally adopting a liberal policy in respect of advances to sugar factories. If reductions in margins have been made in some cases, it may have been for some specific reasons.

**Implementation of Dhebar Commission's
Recommendations by Government
of Tripura**

790. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to State :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission regarding education of the Scheduled Tribes are being implemented by the Government of Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the details of such implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI K. S. RAMA-SWAMY): (a) and (b). A statement showing comments of Tripura Government on Dhebar Commission's recommendations contained in Chapter 18 of its report regarding 'educational development' received during the years 1962-1963 and 1964 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-248/71].

Privately run Colleges in Tripura

792. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Government have

forwarded any proposal for converting 3 privately-run colleges of Tripura into Government sponsored colleges ;

(b) if so the reasons why acceptance of these proposals is being delayed ;

(c) whether *status quo* will be maintained so far as teaching staff is concerned when these Colleges are converted into sponsored colleges ; and

(d) whether Calcutta University has commented adversely on the present state of affairs of these colleges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Tripura has submitted a proposal about the conversion of three Government aided Colleges in Tripura into Sponsored Colleges. For this purpose the Administration has drafted rules for the approval of Government of India. The rules are under examination.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India has not received any complaint/communication from the Calcutta University.

जिला झुनझुनू राजस्थान में विलानी के निकट
जीर्णी हवाई ब्रह्मा

793. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और वायव्य विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला झुनझुनू राजस्थान में विलानी के निकट 'जीर्णी' हवाई ब्रह्मा नामक कोई हवाई ब्रह्मा है;

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इस हवाई अड्डे का वायुयानों के उतरने और वहाँ से उड़ान भरने के लिए कितनी बार प्रयोग किया गया,

(ग) क्या हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण के लिए जीएचो डाबरवाला गाँव के निवासियों में भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया था परन्तु इस समय वहाँ कोई हवाई अड्डा मौजूद नहीं है और उस भूमि का बिहला बन्धुओं द्वारा अपने व्यक्तिगत कार्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है, और

(घ) क्या पिलानी में दूसरा हवाई अड्डा बनाया गया है और अब जीएचो में हवाई अड्डे की कोई आवश्यकता और उसका उपयोग नहीं है।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) और (घ). नागर विमानन विभाग का पिलानी के समीप जीएचो नामक स्थान पर कोई हवाई अड्डा नहीं है। 1964 में बिरना एक्स्प्रेस ट्रस्ट की ओर से पिलानी में एक हवाई पट्टी के निरीक्षण की प्रार्थना प्राप्त हुई थी। उस समय वहाँ दो हवाई पट्टियाँ थी, एक का नाम जीएचो तथा दूसरी का नाम पिलानी हवाई पट्टी था। इनमें से कोई भी नागर विमानन विभाग के अधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). नागर विमानन विभाग के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है, क्योंकि न ही जीएचो हवाई पट्टी और न ही पिलानी हवाई पट्टी का विभाग द्वारा लाइसेंस दिया गया है।

Credit Secured by Money Lenders from Nationalised Banks.

794. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA - Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of money lenders have successfully tried to secure credit from the nationalised banks in the name of small scale industries, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check this kind of malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) The Thakkar Committee has observed in its report that some instances were brought to its notice where money lenders make entry into the group of self employed small entrepreneurs by offering financial help and becoming partners in their enterprises. The banks have therefore been advised that so long as the participation of the financiers represents genuine promotional efforts on their part it may be welcome but where such participation is a device to buy such enterprises for the benefit of the financiers they run counter to the social objective of encouraging neglected Sectors and should be discouraged. The R B I has asked the banks to keep a watch on the changes or modification in the proprietorship or constitution of the small enterprise assisted by them.

Rural Business of L. I. C

795 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rural business of the Life Insurance Corporation has been growing at a faster rate,

(b) if not the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps the Corporation is going to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The new business from rural

a
Areas during the years 1966-67 to 1969-70
as been as under :

Year	Number of policies	Sums assured (in crores of rupees)
1966-67	5,06,695	217.22
1967-68	5,09,607	235.46
1968-69	4,77,341	235.12
1969-70	4,61,468	251.76

The number of policies has been going down in the last three years even though there has been no fall in the sums assured. The reasons for the failure of the L. I. C. to register an increase in rural business, in its judgment are—

(i) Variations in income due to seasonal and other factors ;

(ii) Competition for saving on account of attractive terms offered by Land Mortgage banks as well as competition from Small Savings organisations; and

(iii) Investment by cultivators of their savings in improvement of land, in larger measure.

The rural business has picked up of late as the following figures would show :

Period	Number of policies	Sums assured (in crores of rupees)
1.4.68 to 31.12.68	3,07,930	146.58
1.4.69 to 31.12.69	2,82,354	147.95
1.4.70 to 31.12.70	3,16,647	177.82

(c) The following steps have been, or are being, taken :-

- (i) Opening of new Branch Offices, Sub-offices and Development Centres in rural areas. It is proposed to equip these Centres with small offices for the maintenance of better liaison with the field organisation and the insuring public and to upgrade existing Sub-offices and Development Centres as Branch Offices in an increased number, so as to equip the field organisation for servicing larger number of policies.
- (ii) Progressive division of territories into compact units and placing of each such unit in charge of a worker.
- (iii) To encourage agencies being taken up in rural areas, fixing of a lower minimum guarantee or business for rural agents.
- (iv) Raising of limit for non-medical (General) scheme to Rs 5000/- and fixing of lower qualification for appointment of medical examiners.
- (v) Simplification of Procedures.
- (vi) Special arrangements with the Post Offices in selected places for collection of premiums from policyholders in areas where banking facilities are not available.
- (vii) Sending of mobile publicity vans to go round rural areas.
- (viii) Issue of a new policy of insurance viz. The Centenary Policy to make a special provision in the event of defaults in payment of premium as a measure to overcome difficulties experienced in rural areas in regular payments.

दीर्घविधि ऋण के सहाय्य में अध्ययन दल

796. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने दीर्घविधि ऋणों के बारे में श्री के. एन. ० धार. ० रामानुजम की अध्यक्षता में एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशें क्या हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन पर कोई निर्णय किया है ?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) .
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) दल द्वारा किए गये अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य, वारिंग्टन बैंक द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अल्पविधि ऋणों के अलग रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा हाल ही में चालू की गई टूंडी विपणन योजना (बिल मार्केट स्कीम) के समान ही, मध्यविधि और दीर्घविधि ऋणों से सम्बन्धित ऋणिता लिखतों के लिए बाजार स्थापित करने की गुवाइश और इसके परिणामों की जाँच करना था । अध्ययन दल ने लिखतों की सिफारिश की है जिनके द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थाएं अपने ऋणों का विपणन कर सकती हैं । अध्ययन दल के मतानुसार, इन लिखतों के ऐसे बाजार से पूँजी बाजार का विकास और विस्तार करने में सहायता मिलेगी, वित्तीय संस्थाओं को पहले से अधिक मात्रा में बचत की रकम प्राप्त होगी, समन्वय

के लिए एक साधन प्राप्त होगा और निर्वाण ऋण जैसे विशेष प्रयोजनों के लिए सहयन में भी सुविधा होगी ।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इस अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों को जाँच कर रहा है ।

Revisio in the Estimate of Madras Oil Dock

797. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Madras Oil Dock Scheme was taken up at a cost of about rupees nine crores ;

(b) whether the estimate of the scheme has been revised and it has gone up by 270 per cent ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TRY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA
TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARI-
WAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI KAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes

(b) The estimated cost of the project has increased from 9.06 crores to Rs. 23.20 crores

(c) The increase in the project cost is mainly due to the implementation of certain measures considered necessary for strengthening the breakwaters, additional works which were found necessary to protect the reclaimed area and increase in the cost of various items already included in the original estimate.

**Increase in the Rates of Air Fare by
Indian Airlines**

798. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state -

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines is expecting a loss of about rupees five crores for 1970-71 instead of about rupees three crores profit as estimated earlier, even though passenger traffic has increased by five lakhs as compared to the previous year ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian Airlines wants to increase the rates of air fare if so, by what percentage and from which date ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) As against a budgeted profit of Rs. 3.42 crores, Indian Airlines are anticipating a loss of Rs. 4.65 crores, according to the Revised Estimates for 1970-71. The carriage of passenger traffic during 1970-71 is expected to be less than that during 1969-70.

(b) The main reasons for the loss are —

1. Labour unrest causing frequent disruption of services ;
2. Increase in wages.
3. Increase in excise duty on aviation fuel ;
4. Loss of three F-27 aircraft ;
5. Rerouting of certain services to avoid overflying Pakistan ;

6. Suspension of some service due to 5 above, and

7. Increase in insurance for hijacking risks.

(c) Indian Airlines have submitted certain proposals in this regard which are under consideration.

Arrest of Income Tax Officer of Agra

799. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation recently arrested an Income Tax Officer from Agra, in New Delhi on the 11th May, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Income-Tax Officer, Shri B. R. Sant, was caught in the act of accepting a sum of Rs 2 lakhs as illegal gratification from the Manager of a foreign Bank in consideration of the release of some property belonging to an engineering firm of Agra which had been hypothecated to the Bank but was later attached by the said Income Tax Officer.

Three other persons were also arrested and taken in to police custody in connection with the same matter.

Further investigation is in progress.

**Service conditions of instructors
of National Fitness Corps**

800 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCA-

TION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Fitness Corps continues to be temporary though it incorporates the National Discipline Scheme introduced in 1954 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the Instructors of the National Fitness Corps do not get any pension or gratuity as they are considered temporary employees ; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the service conditions of the instructors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI K. S. RAMA-SWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Government of India decided in 1965 to decentralise the programme and transfer the Instructors appointed in the National Fitness Corps to the States and the Union Territories where they were working. Consequently, the question of making the National Fitness Corps a permanent organisation does not arise.

(c) As they are not permanent, the instructors are not entitled to pension on retirement ; but other benefits like terminal gratuity or death gratuity and family pension are admissible to them.

(d) Efforts are being made to get the instructors absorbed in the State Government/Union Territory Services without loss of emoluments.

Allocation of foreign exchange to States

801. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the State Governments are facing hardships due to the non-availability of foreign exchange ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or contemplated to streamline the allocation and release of foreign exchange to states ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). As the Hon'ble Member is aware, the foreign exchange situation continues to be difficult. Any particular cases of hardship faced by State Governments, which are brought to the notice of the Government of India, are looked into and relief provided to the extent possible.

Financial assistance to International Tamil Research Institute in Madras

802. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been provided for the proposed International Tamil Research Institute at Madras ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARATHA

SHANKAR RAY) (a) and (b) Pursuant to a Resolution moved by India and passed at the 15th General Conference of UNESCO in October 1968 requesting UNESCO to assist in the creation of a Tamil Institute in Madras, the UNESCO provided assistance equivalent to \$ 10,000 to the International Institute of Tamil Studies, Madras during 1969-1970 (calendar years) Provision for aid equivalent to \$ 15,000 has also been made in UNESCO's Programme & Budget for 1971-1972 (two calendar years) This may possibly be supplemented by further assistance not exceeding \$ 10,000 under UNESCO's Participation Programme

The Government of India have not provided any financial assistance so far Information as to the assistance provided if any by the Tamil Nadu Government has been called for and will be placed on the table of the House on receipt

**Installation of statue of Raja Raja
Cholan at Thanjavur Temple**

803 SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Will the Minister of CULTURE (SANSKRITI MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether Government and the people of Tamil Nadu have represented to the Central Government against the action of the Central Government rejecting the proposal of the State Government to install the statue of Raja Raja Cholan within the premises of the Temple at Thanjavur constructed by him, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) (a) and (b). The statue has been installed at a site mutually agreed to by the Government of Tamil

Nadu and the Archaeological Survey of India within the protected limits of the temple However, a request has recently been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu and others for the erection of the statue at another site within the premises of the temple This request is under consideration

**Light and sound programme at
Madurai**

804 SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state,

(a) whether the proposal to have a Light and Sound programme at Madurai has been dropped,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it has now been decided to have the programme at Mahabalipuram; and

(d) how soon the programme is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) Representation were received to the effect that a sound and light spectacle at Madurai might hurt the susceptibilities of worshippers Also, due to its proximity to Madras which is a metropolitan city with an international airport, Mahabalipuram is likely to attract a larger number of tourists throughout the year.

(d) Before the end of the Fourth Plan period

**Construction of airports at Salem
and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu**

805. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have made any request to construct airports at Salem and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRI) (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of constructing airports at these places will be examined on the basis of traffic surveys and in the context of availability of funds and priorities.

12.00 hrs

**RE : MISAPPROPRIATION OF
MONEY FROM THE STATE
BANK OF INDIA, NEW
DELHI**

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I sought your permission, Mr. Speaker, to raise a matter of great public importance. The case of Shri Nagarwala has been concluded. He has been convicted. We find that a great deal of suspicion persists. What further action is proposed to be taken by the Government-legal and otherwise ? The chief person Mr. Malhotra does not come into the picture at all. We should know whether he is used to the voice of the Prime Minister or the Private

Secretary. The accused has made a confession that he has imitated the voice of the Prime Minister. It is nowhere to be found whether the magistrate has checked it. It has not been found out whether he has capacity to imitate the voice of the PM and her Secretary. My submission would be that the confessional statement of Shri Nagarwala should be placed on the table of the House. The charge sheet made against him should also be placed on the table of the house so that we may be in a position to discuss this matter fully and allay our anxiety and suspicions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन को यह भी बताया जाये कि 60 लाख रुपया किस मद में से निकाला गया ? वह कौन सा हैड था बैंक में जिसमें से यह निकाला गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने नोटिस तो दी नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चीज सदन के सामने आ गई है तो आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं ?
.....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We should get the vault register, the entries and withdrawals. It should be examined by a set of competent auditors appointed by this House. It should be examined whether Rs. 60 lakhs was debited to the ledger of the strong room. How it was adjusted ? Was that amount of Rs. 60 lakhs, minus Rs. 5275, credited back to the ledger ? Unless that is done, we shall never be satisfied that this a bonafide account. State Bank of India, Parliament Street Branch's strong room intake and delivery account should be examined. Was the amount taken out by Malhotra debited to the strong room account ? When the money was traced and deposited back, was it credited to that account ? We want to be satisfied on

that. Unless that is done we shall continue to have suspicion

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) He said about all that happened in the judicial court. I cannot sit in judgment over what happened in the judicial court.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I have not, I have not made remarks about the judicial court. The whole thing is funny and mysterious. We want our doubts to be removed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I certainly made a statement and tried to remove the suspicion from the minds of people. I thought I had done my best. But I cannot say that I can remove suspicions from the minds of hon. members who do not want them removed. What can I do about them? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I have not such a closed mind as his. I know his mind is booked only to one thing—praising the Prime Minister day in and day out. My mind is not booked in that way. My mind is open, it is not closed. So please let him not say that.

MR. SPEAKER As for Shri Dandavate's motion, I had admitted it, but postponed it—that is, his calling attention motion on the closure of five factories. The Minister is coming next week. He is making a statement then.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I thought the Minister was going to reply to the points we raised.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I have nothing more to say about it.

As for the other matter, the internal procedure of the Bank, some hon.

member raised a question about Shri Malhotra,

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We wanted the confessional statement and the charge-sheet to be laid on the Table.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I do not think I can undertake to lay the confessional statement here. It is part of the judicial proceedings. I cannot say anything about it.

As far as Shri Malhotra is concerned, the Bank itself is going into the matter. Whether it involves a criminal offence is certainly a matter for the police to investigate. As far as these matters are concerned, I cannot say anything about them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA How could the police not proceed against Shri Malhotra?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Unless I get further information about it from the police, unless there is a complete investigation, I cannot give any new information. When that is over, he will be entitled to ask and I am bound to tell him.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) Could he enlighten the House as to the identity of the account operating behind the Rs 60 lakhs? The whole picture is confused. To whom does that account belong? Who had signed the order for it? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) If you take Rs 10 out, it has to be debited to some account. To which account was it debited in this case?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Also whether such withdrawals took place before or this is the first time it has taken place?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
The entire behaviour and activities of Shri Malhotra were inexplicable. He had not followed any rule. I have tried to understand the procedure of the State Bank of India and I might explain it. When money is taken out of the cash chest or vault, there is some separate procedure. The Chief Cashier and the officer in charge of the the cash withdraw money from the vault. Both of them make an entry about it in the vault register and sign it. Then the money is distributed according to the requirements of the branches and the Cashiers in the bank. Everyone is supposed to pass the voucher for that to the officer in charge of the cash. Now here the money was withdrawn from the vault.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE By Shri Malhotra.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
By Shri Malhotra along with the other man.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Who is the other man ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
From then onwards, his behaviour was very strange.

SHRI YOTIRMOY BOSTI You have taken action about it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
He has been suspended (*Interruptions*). And the whole matter is under investigation (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Why only suspended ? Why has not Shri Malhotra been arrested ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any more discussion.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : **

MR. SPEAKER : What he says is without my permission and will not be recorded.

The Minister has tried to explain everything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Speaker was heard to say that he would make a statement after ascertaining the facts.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I have made the statement

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
No no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
After fully equipped with all the facts.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I do not think I have any more facts.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
the hon. Minister should be pleased to make a statement here. This statement does not satisfy us at all.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Whether it does or does not satisfy him, I cannot do anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Is he coming with another statement ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
No, no (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Are you going to be satisfied with this ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So many questions of fact have been raised. Let him find out and make a statement.

SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The only point made which could be relevant is the one about Shri Malhotra. To that I said the whole matter is under investigation (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : He says he has explained what he wants to say and that he would not come with another statement.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Unless I get more information.

MR. SPEAKER : Members wanted the information. He has given it. The man is under suspension. An inquiry is going on. It cannot be concluded so soon. After all, it takes time (*Interruptions*).

I am not going to allow any member who has not given notice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Within half an hour, can any person collect Rs. 60 lakhs ?

MR. SPEAKER : The matter can be raised during the general discussion on the Budget.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That will take one month. That will not be satisfactory.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shri Chavan has talked about the voucher. Now in the matter of withdrawals, those who are acquainted with handling money and the procedure thereto know, that you have to make an entry in the book of the vault. Then you have to make a voucher which is tallied in the evening. I want to know whether there is any entry in the vault ledger, the main mother

ledger of the vault to the effect that Rs. 60 lakhs was debited and taken out. Whose account was it ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is the repeating what he said already.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There are two things. One is the ledger entry of the vault. The other is the voucher. We want to see the ledger entry.....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would like to make one point clear. If there is any suspicion in the mind of the House....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : ...I would like to make the point clear. I do not want to hide anything from the House.

As far as Shri Malhotra is concerned, it seems there is a suspicion that he is being protected. It is not so. In regard to this, the information that I have just received is that a case under sec. 409 IPC has been registered in the police station and investigation against Shri Malhotra is in progress.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Why has he not been arrested (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : Why has that man not been arrested ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow any more questions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about my request that the confessional statement and the charge-sheet should be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : The hon. Minister has said that a case under sec. 409 IPC has been registered.**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given him permission. What he says will not be recorded.

2.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN MERCHANTS SHIPPING (MEDICAL EXAMINATION) RULES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRE RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Medical Examination) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 285 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library See No. LT-217/71]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS re. I. I. T. S.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINIS-

**Not recorded.

TER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-218/71]

(b) A statement (Hindi and English version) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Report could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library, See LT-219/71]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, for the years 1969-70 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-220/71]

(b) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-221/71]

(c) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi versions of the above Reports could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library See No. LT-222/71]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Sciences,

Bangalore, and the Statement of Accounts, for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library See No. LT-223/71]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1969-70 along with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-224/71]

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Accounts could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library See No. LT-225/71]

MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) (AMENDMENT) RULES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, INCOME-TAX RULES AND NOTIFICATION UNDER WEALTH TAX ACT, AND CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANIRALYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :
On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 436 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971, under

sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-226/71]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :-

- (i) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 378 in Gazette of India dated the 20 March, 1971.

- (ii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 443 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-227/71]

- (3) A copy of the Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 1917 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1971, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library See No. LT-228/71]

- (4) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1258 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1971 containing corrigenda Notification No. S. O. 1026, dated the 10th March, 1970, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-229/71]

{Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi}

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

- (i) G. S. R. 441 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 422 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G. S. R. 455 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1971.
- (iv) The Tourist Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 483 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G. S. R. 484 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G. S. R. 485 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G. S. R. 488 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) G. S. R. 519 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1971.

- (ix) G. S. R. 522 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-230/71]

- (c) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :-

- (i) G. S. R. 186 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 347 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G. S. R. 380 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G. S. R. 438 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G. S. R. 439 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G. S. R. 440 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G. S. R. 445 to 454 published in Gazette of India dated

the 25th March, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (viii) G S. R. 487 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum

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- (ix) G. S. R. 521 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (x) G S. R. 527 to 531 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—231/71]

STATEMENT RE : PRICING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRI) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding pricing of petroleum products [Placed in Library, See No. LT—232/71]

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12.14 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :-

'I am directed to inform the Lok

Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th May, 1971, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 26 members, 12 members from this House, namely -

1. Shri C. D. Pande
2. Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal
3. Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi
4. Shri M. Srinivasa Reddy
5. Shri Gulam Nabi Untoo
6. Shri Mohd. Usman
7. Shri Surajmal Saha
8. Shri Thillai Villalan
9. Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
10. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Shahi
11. Shri K. Chandrasekharan
12. Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy

and 24 members from the Lok Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select

[Secretary]

Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the Seventy-eighth (Winter) Session of the Rajya Sabha ; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that under rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I have nominated the following hon. members as members of the Panel of Chairmen :

- (1) Shri K. N. Tiwary
- (2) Shri R. D. Bhandare
- (3) Shri N. K. P. Salve
- (4) Shrimati Sheila Kaul
- (5) Dr. Saradish Roy ; and
- (6) Shri Era Sezhyan.

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : DACOITY AND MURDER IN PATNA-MOKAMEH PASSENGER TRAIN, EASTERN RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(RAIL MANTRI) (SHRI HANUMAN-

THAIYA) : I am making a suo moto statement in regard to the.....

MR. SPEAKER : It may be laid on the Table.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I lay it on the Table.

STATEMENT

Near about midnight on 24-4-1971, when train No. 390 Dn Patna-Mokameh passenger stopped at Barh station, three passengers, of whom one had a rifle, another a torch and the third a bag, boarded a third class compartment. When the train reached near Dihidar village, between Barh and Punarakh stations on the Patna-Mokameh Broad Gauge double line section of the Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway, the passenger with the torch gave a signal and the train was stopped by pulling the alarm chain. About 20 to 30 persons who were hiding nearby entered the compartments and started robbing the passengers. When the belongings and ornaments of a young woman passenger were being robbed, her relatives in the compartment protested, whereupon one of them was stabbed to death and thrown out of the train.

2. When the train reached Punarakh the Guard informed all concerned. Later, at Mokameh station, a case under Section 396 IPC (Dacoity with murder) was registered with the Government Railway Police and it is being investigated. The Investigating Officer made a search of the area where this incident took place and has arrested four persons. One wrist-watch which had been robbed from an army personal travelling in the train has been recovered from one of the arrested persons,

3. The Superintendent, Railway Police, Patna, has proceeded to the scene of the crime and is camping there. The Dy. Inspector-General has also visited the area. A large police force has been sent there and the area is now being patrolled by the police.

4. It has been alleged that one young girl was also kidnapped by the miscreants. This, however, has not been confirmed from the investigations made so far.

5. All-out efforts are being made by the State Police to apprehend the culprits who are absconding.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : रेल मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो घटना स्व-प्रेरित बयान सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा है उस में दो भ्रष्टाचार हैं जिन्हें सुधार लिया जाय । एक में बाड़ के लिये बाड़ दिया है और पंवारक के लिए PUNARAKH पुनारख दिया गया है ।

12.16 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSDIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 31st May, 1971, will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion on the Railway Budget for 1971-72.

(2) Consideration and passing of the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1971.

(3) General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1971-72.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Because we are not meeting in the Business Advisory Committee I am raising some points. The next time I will not do it.

There has been a rise in the cost of living index, an average ten point rise, and it has reached 225, and according to the Pay Commission formula, the Central Government employees are entitled to another slab of dearness allowance. Government has not taken any decision. There is growing discontent among the Government employees. I would request the Finance Minister through you to make a statement in this House without waiting for a calling attention motion, whether they are entitled to another slab of dearness allowance.

There in closure of textile mills in places other than Bombay like Kanpur. So, it must cover all places.

MR. SPEAKER : I will admit it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : About this Rs. 60 lakhs business, there must be a discussion, and another statement by the Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुर्ना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार इस सदन में जो शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स प्रमैजमेंट बिल पर चर्चा मजूरी रह गई थी उसे कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा इसका प्रश्नवासन दिया जाय ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal) : I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER : I will forward what you wrote to me to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs without giving you the trouble of speaking on that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is necessary to raise the matter in the House. We are very much concerned about reports appearing in the press that an international move has been undertaken by the Big Powers to bring about a political settlement on the issue of Bangla Desh. It has also been reported that important dignitaries of foreign countries have met our Foreign Office officials, that a personal letter from the Prime Minister of Ceylon has been communicated to our Prime Minister. The Government should come out with a statement on the nature of this move, what is meant actually by this political settlement, because there is only one political settlement, viz, withdrawal of the Pakistan army from Bangla Desh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is this political settlement except intervention by imperialist Powers. We do not want them to come into the Bangla Desh affair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Our Prime Minister and our Government are concerned and the names of our Prime Minister and our Government have been mentioned. It is absolutely necessary for the country to know the exact nature of the proposal for a political settlement. There should be a categorical statement in the order paper next week in which they should tell us what they mean by a political settlement, and what is the attitude of our Government in regard to the fishy move undertaken by some big powers... ..
(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : In future I do not want to allow any hon. Member unless I get advance intimation about it.

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ,.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कुछ नहीं लिखा है। भारतीय मस्य तो बहुत पुराने हैं। अगर कोई पुराने न होने तो मैं समझता कि आप उनको क्या नहीं है।

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : अगर सब लोग न बोलते तो मैं भी न बोलता। मैं बहुत जल्दी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री बनर्जी ने जो कुछ कहा वह अपनी जगह बहुत आवश्यक हो सकता है, लेकिन मैंने काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था रैजगारी के सम्बन्ध में। आज दिल्ली शहर में इस की बड़ी दिक्कत हो गई है। उधर आगरे में 600 किनोग्राम रैजगारी बरामद हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में कोई डिक्लेशन यहाँ पर ज़रूर किया जाये। आप काल अटेंशन तो स्वीकार नहीं करते, और दिल्ली के लोगों को रैजगारी की कमी की वजह से बहुत परेशानी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर बहस के लिए कोई न कोई मूव निकालें।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : I have given a call attention notice regarding the flow of Chinese arms into West Bengal from Bangla Desh.

MR. SPEAKER : Call attention is not concerned with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If any Member wants to give any suggestions on this motion, advance notice should be given. I am not allowing any other gentleman now.

12.22 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such

manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : I move :

"That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Nursing Council."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among

themselves to serve as members of the Indian Nursing Council."

The motion was adopted.

12.24 hrs.

GENERAL INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest, of the management of general insurance business pending nationalisation of such business.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest, of the management of general insurance business pending nationalisation of such business."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. GENERAL INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-233/71]

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II section 2, dated 28-5-71.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12 25 hrs

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1971-72—
GENERAL DISCUSSION *Contd*

MR SPEAKER We will take up the discussion of the railway budget. We have about 40 minutes. I think we can accommodate quite a few

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) How much time is allotted for this, Sir?

MR SPEAKER The time likely to be available is 10 hours. Already we have taken four hours 40 minutes. The balance time available is 5 hours 20 minutes. There is enough time for all of you to participate.

SHRIMATI IAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) Sir, yesterday, I was mentioning some of the points about conversion of lines and some new lines in my State. There was previously some survey undertaken in respect of the Bhadrachalam Road to Dandakarany. A formal survey was made. I would like to know what has happened to it. A complete, detailed survey was not taken up. They have now stopped further action. I would like to know why they have stopped a detailed survey of this line.

There is another line which the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been often representing and the agent of the Andhra Pradesh Government in Delhi has also written to the Railway Ministry about it. It is the Vizag-Kiriburu railway line. The Mineral Development Corporation is carrying minerals on this line and this is not open for passenger traffic. This line passes through the picturesque Araku valley where there is a lot of tourist attraction. Besides, there are many mining areas in that locality. A number

of representations have been made by the people from that area as well as the business community for opening up this line for passenger traffic also. Such a measure would provide not only employment to the tribal people living in that area, but also raise the standard of living of those people. It will also help the development of the local industries, the forest produce and the exploitation of mineral wealth in that area. As this line passes through, as I have already mentioned, the picturesque Araku valley with extensive orchard plantations as well as the 'Sorri' caves, the tourist traffic will increase tremendously if this line is opened for passenger traffic. This will earn the much-wanted foreign exchange for our country. I request the Hon. Minister to visit this place, not only the Minister but I request the hon. Members also to visit this place and see how nice, how fine a place it is, and how we can develop this as a tourist centre. The Tourist Department as well as the Ministry of Railway should have talks in this matter and see that this area is developed.

As per the report of the *Economic Times* dated 25 December, 1970, it is learnt that the Railway Board has agreed in principle to open this line for both passenger traffic and private goods traffic, but nothing has been so far done. The State Government as well as the people there, including the business community, are all very anxious about the speedy implementation of this line since they have accepted in principle, the opening of this line for passenger traffic also. A lot of mineral wealth is also lying there.

There is another proposal, and that is for the electrification of the Madras-Vijayawada railway track. This is pending before the Government since 1966. Some talks have been going on between the authorities concerned, and this scheme was included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and, after final sanction, the terms and conditions of the draft agreement were sent to the Railway Ministry. I do not know

what has happened thereafter, whether a clearance has been given or whether the Government has accepted it or not. I would like to know what has happened, because it is very important in view of the railway traffic between Madras and Vijayawada which is increasing enormously because of the increase in the goods traffic such as movement of foodgrains, fruit, coal, etc.

Now every day 400 tonnes of coal are carried to the Nellore thermal station. When the Ennore thermal station is ready in less than an year, more than 3000 tonnes of coal will have to be carried every day over this section. So, there is need for speeding up on this line. Only electrification will be able to meet the demand. The Railway Minister visited Hyderabad in 1968 and said that the scheme would be included in the fourth plan, but no clearance has been given. Once you decide on electrification, the State Government also will have to fulfil certain formalities. The State Government had already placed an order for the conductor costing Rs. 95 lakhs and it must have arrived in 1969. The whole thing would cost Rs. 2 crores to the Andhra Government. If clearance has not been given yet, I request the minister to see that it is given immediately so that electrification of the line between Madras and Vijayawada may start.

Regarding recruitment of Class IV staff in the South Central Railway, under the Home Ministry's order, all Class IV staff will be from the local areas. But since the Railway Service Commission is located at Madras, more than 80 per cent of the people are recruited from that area and sent here. They are recruited as Class IV employees. Within three years, a nominal test is held and they are made clerks. This injustice to the local people should be removed by shifting the Railway Service Commission from Madras to Hyderabad.

It has been mentioned in the budget that thefts have become the order of the

day. This should be considered as a national problem and not of the railways alone. Sometimes the States do not co-operate in the investigation to the extent they should. Somehow the minister should see that the States cooperate by making them a party to some of the damages, if necessary. All the political parties also should cooperate with the railways because it is national property. They should not be indifferent to what is happening in the railways. They should contribute to the efficient functioning of the railways.

The former Railway Minister, Mr. Nanda, tried to do something in this direction. He used to sit in places like Mughalsara, notorious for the thefts, and he sought the cooperation of the public in this regard. He could achieve something by this. I am told thefts were reduced to nearly 50 per cent during his stay there. He could check ticketless travelling also by taking the cooperation of volunteers. Yesterday some communist member opposite was making fun of sadhus. I think they are allergic to whatever is good in our culture.

There is a doubt in everybody's mind that these regular thefts on a large scale cannot take place unless they have the connivance of the railway staff and railway police. Goods are stolen from the station and sold in the nearby shops. How is it that they are not able to check it? Railway motor belts are stolen and used in some local mills. Why cannot they have some raid and recover the stolen property of the railways? Apart from the Railway Protection Force you have some people drafted from the State Police. When you draft people from the State police you have to ensure that they are honest and efficient.

Now whenever any theft of railway property takes place once the property goes outside the railway premises the RPF take the stand that it is out of their jurisdiction. But these rules about jurisdiction have been framed for convenience and not for evasion. If the property goes

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

out of the railway premises they should take the co-operation of the local police and catch the culprits and punish them. In this matter the co-operation of the public is very important. The public should be made to feel that it is their property that is being lost. If the public make it a point to bring all such instances to the notice of their elected representatives and Ministers and if the Ministers take them seriously then the officers will be very careful and the thefts will be minimised to a great extent.

SHRI P. R. DAS MŪNSI (Calcutta South) : Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Railways for submitting his budget in time after the return of the ruling party in the elections by committing themselves to socialism. The budget speech is a very formal one. I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that hon. Members are also committed to their people and, therefore, to a certain extent their demands should be given due importance.

I represent the Calcutta South constituency which is thickly populated and is cosmopolitan in its composition. That big constituency has only one booking centre at Hazra which is not able to cater to the needs of that constituency. The people of that constituency have been clamouring for facilities in the matter of booking and reservation and other things. So, my first demand is provision of more booking centres in Calcutta South.

Secondly, there are so many junctions inside the Calcutta traffic zone of the railways. Yet, there is no overbridge and every week two or three people are killed at the important level crossings. We have been demanding that some over-bridges be built at these points, specially at Kasba Ballyganj spot. I find that in the budget speech of the Railway Minister there are some proposals in this respect. I say that some provision should be made for over-bridges in the area I mentioned.

The traffic problem of Calcutta is being considered by the Railway Ministry for a very long time and the position has reached such a stage that the assurance given by the Railway Ministry are taken as a part of a drama by the people of Calcutta. There were assurances about tube railways, circular railways, under-ground railways and metropolitan system. Now the people are hesitating to believe any of the assurances of the Railway Ministry for solving the traffic problem inside Calcutta. In the present budget also there is some reference to survey and so on. I do not know how long it will take. The people of Calcutta who have to go to their offices and business premises daily are put to a lot of inconvenience and if the assurances given to them are treated in this cavalier fashion, the people of Calcutta will not only agitate before the Railway Ministry, but they will do something serious which the Government has to take care of.

Then, in the Diamond Harbour Section and the Canning Section, there are only 5 to 7 local trains which cannot cope up with the needs of millions of people coming daily to Calcutta offices and suburbs. I would just say about the Circular Railway in Calcutta, that it is a drama going on, assurance after assurance, and that nothing is happening.

About the problems of the Northeast Frontier Railway, my hon. friend, Mr. Goswami from Assam yesterday referred to them and gave his views. I agree with him. I would like to inform the House and the hon. Railway Minister that in these days of civilisation, after 23 years of independence and democracy in India, there is one district headquarter in the State of West Bengal, that is, Balurghat, which is a largely populated zone, is still continuing without a railway station and the railway line. This is the position after 23 years of Independence and democracy in India and the growth of the railway administration.

I would also like to inform the hon. Minister that the late Prime Minister,

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the present Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, so many times assured the local people that it was coming up soon. But nothing has so far happened. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister. Shri Hanumanthaiya, that he should at least try to do some thing positive about it within a short time.

Then, I would like to come to the problem of absorption of the Howrah-Sheakhala and Howrah-Amta Light Railways. As you know, the employees of the Martin Light Railway are now facing starvation because the Martin Light Railway has been closed down. It is all due to the unjust bureaucratic attitude of the management. These employees have made various representations to the management and they have made many protests and gone on deputations. The hon. Member of the Rajya Sabha, Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay submitted a scheme with concrete proposal. But nothing has been done for the employees there. Yet, it was decided by the Ministry of Railways, after taking into consideration all aspects, not to take over these Light Railways because of the fact that the Companies have eaten up all of their reserves and have failed to effect the required Replacements and Renewals thereby reducing the Railways to "Junks". Then, the Government decided on 16.12.70 that—I quote :

"The staff of the Light Railways would be absorbed by offering them jobs in the categories in which they will be found suitable ;

they will be appointed as fresh recruits since they get the terminal benefits from the Light Railways."

In this connection, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that the employees of the Shabdara-Saharanpur Light Railway were absorbed. But the employees of the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala

Light Railways have not yet been absorbed. They must be absorbed immediately.

Now, I have heard from reliable sources that efforts are being made by some political parties, particularly, the C.P.M., to provide subsidy to the management and to have it regularised and allow them to run the railways. Coming to the nature of the management of this poor Light Railway, I would like to place before the House some figures. The Manager draws a salary, including allowances, of Rs. 5750 ; his Assistant draws a salary, of Rs. 2680 and another Deputy Manager draws a salary of Rs. 3435, etc., etc. This is being allowed under the socialistic pattern of society which is under process. These are the big monopolists and private enterprises which are creating trouble for the employees. It is dangerous to see that a particular political party committed to socialistic programme, committed to social justice, should arrange to provide a subsidy to the management, regularise it and allow them to run the Railways.

Once again, I would like to inform the hon. Railway Minister that if such action is taken by the Railway administration to put all the bureaucrats in the chair again and to provide subsidy to the management the people of Calcutta, the people of West Bengal, will march and shout against the Railway administration and even against all the political parties that are behind this conspiracy.

Many hon. Members have talked about the law and order situation in West Bengal I say, 50 per cent of the Calcutta crimes would be stopped if the thefts of the Railways are stopped and if the Railway properties are fully protected from thefts, Railway crimes are associated with the political crimes. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he should tone up the administration and if the railway thefts are stopped, 50 per cent of the crimes of Calcutta would be stopped. There are various yards where these crimes are taking place. They are : Shalimar yard, Kasipore and Chitpore yard ; Beliaghata

[Shri P. R. Das Munsî]

and Kankurgachhi; Balliganj railway siding; Jadavpur and Dhakuria railway siding, Uttadanga to Barrackpore zone etc. All these have now become under the control of political criminals under the patronage of a particular political party. They manage to open wagons at the night. They provide criminals inside. The bombed the Jadavpur University Vice-chancellor's building. In the recent death of Nepal Roy, MLA, we find that this is connected with this crime and these railway thefts from these sidings are patronised by one particular party which I do not want to name. They do it in cooperation with some personnel and some railway police people there. I would therefore request the Minister to tone up the Railway Administration to protect the Railway's properties.

The statistics relating to law and order reveal that 11,454 thefts of properties have taken place in 1970, in respect of Railways. As Members of Parliament we are privileged: we get an attendant and police also if necessary when we travel in First Class. What about the poor third class passengers? I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there should be some police protection to the 111 Class passengers in the mail and express trains especially in the midnight.

The increase in 111 Class fare is expected to produce only Rs. 11.60 crores. Extra revenue from change of upper class fares is estimated to fetch Rs. 1.60 crores. We should not put more pressure on the common man as we are committed to pursue the policy of socialism. Our attitude progressively should be to do away with monopolists and monopolistic trends and we should help the common man and lighten his burden. I request the hon. Minister will give his deepest consideration for the convenience and benefit of the common people who are the third-class passengers, who travel in the railway.

It is said that General Managers have been told to behave as family members

with the employees. The General Managers actually treat the employees as their servants and not as their colleagues. This is not proper for the healthy development of trade unions in the country. This is not good for the Railways. Therefore, I would request the Minister to inform the General Managers and zonal authorities that they should behave with their employees and their trade union officials as companions, as colleagues, as members of one family.

Finally, I request the Minister to take steps to stop the Railway crimes so as to stop the political crimes in West Bengal and also to take care especially of my constituency, (Calcutta South) in which Booking Reservation Centre and over-bridge are essential.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): At the outset, I shall deal with one important project, namely the construction of the broad gauge railway line from Bhavnagar to Tarapur. The railway authorities had submitted the survey report long before. During the last debate on the railway budget, I had raised this point, and the then Railway Minister Shri Nanda had replied that the survey report was under examination by the Railway Board. I hope that by now the Railway Board would have completed the examination, and I would request the hon. Minister to take up this project for quick implementation.

This is an economic and viable project. The State Government has given top priority to this project and the figures show that it fulfils the criteria for construction of railway lines. It is a matter which has been pending for long. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to expedite and implement the same.

The proposed broad gauge line is useful not only to the concerned region or area, but it has its own importance for

the whole of India, because it connects the westernmost part of our country with the rest of India and through a port town. Therefore, this is a very useful and important link for the whole of the country. So, it is not as if it is useful and important for the concerned area only.

Coming to the budget, I would submit that this budget is a budget of the routine type. It is not a planned budget. No further amenities have been proposed; there are no new constructions of any line proposed; nothing further is proposed to be done to give more facilities to the travelling public. I do not find any measures to redress the hardships of the travelling public.

The hardships are so well known, and they have now become a permanent feature of the Indian railways. For instance, there is the overcrowding problem. The Administration does not care to take any steps to reduce this overcrowding. We see that all the mail and express trains are overcrowded. As for the third class, how do the people travel in the third class? They have no sitting accommodation. The overcrowding is not only in the bogies, but it starts right from the booking windows; people stand there for hours together and find it difficult to get either the ticket or the reservation. After nearly twenty-five years of Independence, the people expect that at least this overcrowding should be stopped. For solving this problem, it is necessary that new trains should be introduced. For instance, there are the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, and many times, the Members suggest the introduction of new trains in order to curtail the hardships of the travelling public. But the Administration negatives all the suggestions and proposals made by the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees and the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees. Their scrutiny is always done with a negative outlook. If you go through the minutes of the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees

and the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees, you will find that all the suggestions or proposals made are ruled out by the Administration without exception, because they do not want to scrutinise any suggestion with a positive outlook. This is the trouble with the Administration that they do not want to accept the suggestions which are beneficial to the travelling public, with the result that the hardships of the passengers are never attended to.

In the compartments, the fans are mostly out of order. There is no adequate lighting arrangement. There are no lamps or bulbs in the toilets. So, the people are obliged to travel in darkness or in faint light. This affects also the security of the passengers. When we ask the railway authorities why proper or adequate lighting arrangement is not there, sometimes, we are told that the bulbs have been stolen away and sometimes we are told that there are no bulbs in stock or that some other railways had taken away the bulbs and there were no spare bulbs available with them. Therefore, the trains start without proper lighting.

In paragraph 45 of the budget speech, hon. Minister has made some reference to passenger amenities. This paragraph reflects the impression that the provisions of amenities, is more or less complete. But I would submit that this reflection is not true, because the factual position is otherwise. Take, for instance, a basic amenity like provision of waiting halls. What do we provide in the waiting halls for the third class? There is just a big hall; there also, the fans are not working and at some places there are no fans at all; and there are no drinking water facilities. We see coolers at some stations, but the coolers are always out of order, and no cooler is working on the platform. The hon. Minister says that he is giving free service in this regard....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's party had been allotted 17 minutes.

[Mr. Speaker]

Does the hon. Member want to take all those 17 minutes himself or does he want to give some time to the other Member from his party also who wants to speak ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I want to give some time to the other Member from my party also.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech next time when the debate is resumed. Today, after lunch, we are going to have Private Member's business. So, he may speak on the next day, that is Monday. Meanwhile, he will have enough time to think about other matters also.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

(Omission of article 314)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

*Omission of articles 291 and 362
and amendment of article 366*

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
I introduce the Bill.

14.05 hrs.

HEALTH (PERIODICAL MEDICAL CHECK-UP OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT) BILL *

श्री धनुषा प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संसद सदस्यों की अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा शिक्षण संस्था, नई दिल्ली में समय समय पर चिकित्सीय परीक्षा तथा तत्संबन्धित मामलों का व्यवस्थापक कार्यालय के विशेषक को पुनः स्थापित करने की धनुषा की आज्ञा ।

* Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 28-5-71.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the Medical check-up of the members of Parliament from time to time at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

HEALTH (PERIODICAL MEDICAL CHECK-UP OF PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA) BILL *

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री की अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा विज्ञान संस्था, नई दिल्ली में समय समय पर शिकित्सीय परीक्षा तथा तत्संबन्धित मामलों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the medical check-up of the President and the Prime Minister of India from time to time at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

14.08 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुनःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

PENSION AND OTHER AMENITIES FOR THE EX-MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BILL *

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भूत-पूर्व संसद सदस्यों के लिए पेंशन तथा अन्य सुख-सुविधाओं का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I am sorry that I have to oppose this Bill. We have all sympathies with those Members who have not been re-elected. But at the present juncture when we cannot possible increase the wages of the Central

* Published in gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-5-71.

Government employees, we find this Bill says :

"A Member shall on ceasing to be a Member of either House of Parliament, be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of Rs 100 per mensem,

be provided either with one free non-transferable first class pass or with three free non-transferable third class passes, one for the ex-member, one for the spouse and one for the attendant which shall entitle him or them, as the case may be, to travel at any time by any Railway in India upto the maximum limit of ten thousand kilometres per year "

I oppose it and request Mr Mandal to withdraw it. When the condition of the country becomes better, he can bring it, so that people may not misunderstand him

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपने दबारा बनर्जी साहब से कहूँगा कि इन सब प्रश्नों को उठाने का यह मौका नहीं है, उन्होंने जो कहा है उसको विद्वत्ता कर ले और आप मुझे अनुमति दें कि मैं उस विधेयक को पेश कर सकूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for pension and other amenities for the ex-Members of Parliament."

Those who are in favour of the motion may please say 'Ayes', and those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion was adopted.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

14 10 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

श्री भोगेश्वर झा (जयनगर) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend Constitution of India "

The motion was adopted.

श्री भोगेश्वर झा मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

(Amendment of Part III)}

श्री भोगेश्वर झा (जयनगर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-5-71.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (ABOLITION) BILL *

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि बिहार राज्य की विधान परिषद् के उद्घाटन का तथा उसके अनुपूरक, प्रातुषंगिक और पारिणामिक विषयो का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Bihar and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto."

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur) : I want to oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not given any prior notice to the Chair and besides I have put it to the House.

Let the lobbies be cleared.—Now the lobbies have been cleared.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTH SHANKAR RAY) : Sir, may I point out a constitutional difficulty and a constitutional defect with regard to this Bill ? As this Bill is out of order.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. I will explain to you the procedure. Kindly sit down. When a Bill is given notice of for introduction, it is open to any Member to give a notice in writing to the Speaker that he wants to oppose the introduction of the Bill. There is no scope for any discussion at this stage, and therefore, I am sorry I cannot entertain any discussion now. (*Interruption*) It should have been done before, by giving notice. Anyway, I put it to the House. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Bihar and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, let the House not be divided on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is for the House to decide.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Just now you have established a precedent that no Bill should be opposed at the introduction stage.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The point is, constitutionally the Bill cannot be brought unless and until the conditions are satisfied. (*Interruptions*)

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-5-71.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. An appeal has been made; the appeal has been heard. Now, it is for the house to decide. I am putting it to the house. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Bihar and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 1]

[14.25 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bose, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahman, Shri Rattan Lal
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Deb, Shri Dassaratna
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Harza, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Melkote, Dr.
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Pandey, Dr. Laxmiprasad

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Sezhiyan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Ramavater

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar

* Siddayya, Shri S. M.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari.

NOES

Asgar Hussain, Shri
Austin, Dr Henry
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Chandrasekharappa, Shri T. V.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhury, Shri Amarsingh
Chellachami, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Gopal, Shri K.
Kailas, Dr.
Kale, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Laskar, Shri Nihar

* Wrongly voted for Ayes,

Lutfai Haqaa, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri V.S.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri N. K.
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is as follows :

Ayes 53 ; Noes 106.

The motion was negatived.

* The result announced includes the names of the following Members who recorded their votes through Tellers :

Ayes : Sarvasbhi Ram Deo Singh, Shiv Shanker Prasad Yadav, M. M. Joseph, Varkey George, J.B. Dhote Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala, Onkar Lal Bawa, Rana Bahadur Singh, D. N. Singh, K. Ramakrishna Reddy, Samar Mukherjee, R. V. Bade, Muthuswamy, Hamendra Singh Banera, Phool Chand Verma, D. K. Panda, Krishna Halder, Hukam Chand Kachwai, Bharat Singh Chauhan, S. P. Bhattacharyya, Biren Dutta, C. K. Chinnaraji, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh, Sarvasbhi R. P. Ulaganambi, J. M. Gowder, C. Janardhanan, Jagadish Bhattacharyya, Gadadhar Saha, T. S. Lakshmanan, Madhurya Halder and A. K. Saha.

Noes : Sarvasbhi Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Sher Singh, Bedabrata Barua, Ankineedu, P. Gangadeb, P. R. Das Munai, A. N. Chawla, Kumar Majhi, Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai, Sarvasbhi Kerao Singh Yadav, Popatlal Joshi, K. Basappa, Krishnarao Patil, R. B. Paswan, Mohan Dharai, Satish Chandra, A. K. Kotrashatti, J. N. Mandal, E. V. Vikhe Patil, Robin Kakoti, Tarun Gogoi, Mani Ram Godara, Gajadhar Majhi, M. Ram Gopal Reddy, K. K. Rami Reddy, R. D. Bhandare, Appalanaidu, Bhuvarehan, H. K. L. Bhagat, R. P. Yadav, Sanjevi Rao, Arvind Netam, L. K. Dumada, Dhamankar, Jagannath Mishra, Pampa Gowda, B. V. Naik, Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Tuna Oraon, R. V. Swaminathan, Ram Surat Prasad, M. T. Raju, T. Sohan Lal, P. Venkata Reddy, Ramubhai Patel, Chandee Gowda, Ramkrishna, T. Balakrishnaiah, N. Shivappa, Shastri Dayal Singh, Damodar Pandey, Lakshmi Narayan, Hiralal Doda and Chakrabhar Singh.

14 25 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Part IV)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भाग के
संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक
को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The ques-
tion is

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Constitu-
tion of India"

The motion was adopted

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा मैं विधेयक का पुर स्था-
पित करता हूँ।

14 26 hrs

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Section 8 A)

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल (गंगा नगर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संसद्

सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्ते अधिनियम, 1954
का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर-
स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The ques-
tion is

"That leave be granted to introduce a
Bill further to amend the Salaries
and Allowances of Members of Parlia-
ment Act 1954

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)
I oppose this Bill. A similar Bill was
sought to be introduced just now by
Shri Y P Mandal Shri Panna Lal
Baruopal, who looks after the welfare of
the hon Members so well, says in this
Bill

"A member shall, on ceasing to be a
member of either House of Parliament—

(1) be entitled to receive a pension at
the rate of three hundred rupees per
mensem ;"

Have you ever heard of a person
drawing a salary of Rs 500 getting a

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, dated 28-5-71.

pension of Rs. 300, which is more than 50 per cent ?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : So, his objection is to the amount Rs. 300. He is agreeable to Rs. 250.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Then he wants one more facility, a free first-class pass. He says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons :

"After serving the cause of the Nation in their capacity as Members of Parliament, some of the Members, on ceasing to be Members of Parliament are left stranded in life as it is too late for them to adopt any vocation at that late stage."

Then he goes on to say :

"The purpose of this Bill is to instil in the Members a sense of security by ensuring a pension for them after they ceased to be Members of Parliament. Furthermore, this provision regarding pension will be an incentive to attract good talent from all walks of life to Parliament."

Sir, I oppose this Bill. When the country is in need of money for so many other pressing needs this Bill is immoral and should be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The Lok Sabha divided ;

Division No. 2

14.50 hrs.

AYES

Arvind Netam, Shri

Asgar Hussain, Shri

Austin, Dr. Henry

Babunath Singh, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barupal, Shri P. L.

Basappa, Shri K.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhatia, Shri D. D.

Bhattacharyya, Shri C. E.

Bhuvaram, Shri

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna

Chandrashekhara, Shri T. V.

Chandre Gowda, Shri

Chellachami, Shri

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Dhamankar, Shri

Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Gautam, Shri C. D.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gopal, Shri K.

Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Horo, Shri N. E.

Jadeja, Shri

Joshi, Shri Popatlal

Kadra, Shri

Kailas, Dr.

Kakoti, Shri Robin

Kale, Shri

Kamakshaiah, Shri

Kamle, Shri T. D.

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kotrashatti, Shri A. K.

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Mishra, Shri S. N.

Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

Naik, Shri B. V.

Oraon, Shri Tusa

Palodkar, Shri

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar

Partap Singh, Shri

Patel, Shri Ramubhai

Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe

Patil, Shri Krishnarao

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai

Rajdo Singh, Shri

Raju, Shri M. T.

Ram Surat Prasad, Shri

Ram, Shri T.

Ramshekhari Prasad Singh, Shri

Ranabahadur Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri P. A. P.

Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama

Raut, Shri Bholi

Reddy, Shri Ganga

Reddy, Shri K. K. Rami

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shri P. Antony

Reddy, Shri P. Venkata

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Sayajirao, Shri

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shambhu Nath, Shri

Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri

Shastri, Shri Shivpujan

Shiva Chandika, Shri

Shivappa, Shri N.

Shivnath Singh, Shri

Siddayya, Shri S. M.

Sohan Lal, Shri T.

Swaminathan Shri R. U.

Sonar, Dr. A. G.

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Vikal, Shri R. C.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Zulfiquar, Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinan

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bhaura, Shri B. S.

Bose, Shri Jyotirmoy

Brahman, Shri Rattanlal

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar

Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chawla, Shri A. N.

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Dhandapani, Shri

Dhote, Shri J. B.

Dutta, Shri Biren

Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Haldar, Shri Madhuryya

Halder, Shri Krishna

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Janardhanan, Shri C.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Bishwanath

Joseph, Shri M. M.

Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de

Kalyanasundaram, Shri

Sharma, Shri R N

Kathamuthu, Shri M

Lalji Bhai Shri

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Madhukar, Shri K M

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar

Melkote, Dr.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Modak, Shri B K

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

* Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Munshi Shri P R Das

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The
result ** of the Division is as follows —
Ayes 92, Noes 55

Nayak, Shri Boksar

The motion was adopted

Panda, Shri D K

Pandey, Dr Laxminarain

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल में विधेयक को
पेश करता हूँ।

Ramkanwar, Shri

Reddy, Shri B N,

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER Item No 12
Shri Sreekantham Nair—Absent, Item
No 13 Dr Karni Singh—Absent, Maharaja
Maitand Singh—Absent, Shri Fatesinghbrao
Gaekwad—Absent

Roy, Dr Saradish

Saha, Shri A K

* Wrongly voted for Noes.

Shankar-rao Savant, Purushottam
Kakodkar, Mohammad Tahir,
T Balakrishnaiah, V Tulsiram and
Amarsinh Chaudhury

** The following members also recorded
their Votes

Ayes : Sarvasbhi Dharnidhar Das, R. B
Paswan, S L Peje, J. N Mandal
Narain Chand Parashar, Mani
Ram Godara, H K L. Bhagat

Noes : Sarvasbhi Ram Deo Singh, M
Bishma Dev, K. Ramakrishna
Reddy and R. V. Bade

14.30 hrs.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL ***

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT BILL *

(Amendment of section 309)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

**CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT
(AMENDMENT) BILL ***

(Amendment of sections 2 and 3)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929."

The motion was adopted.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL ***

(Amendment of article 240 and First Schedule)

SHRI B. K. DAS (HOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-5-71.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY I introduce the Bill.

Bill further to amend the Constitution of India "

14.35 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL†

(Insertion of new article 339A)

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajauagar) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is .

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA I introduce the Bill

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL†

(Amendment of articles 15, 16 etc)

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajauagar) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a

The motion was adopted

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF CONVERSION
BILL†

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

"कि प्रवचनको के धर्म परिवर्तन को निर्बन्धित करने वाले विधेयक को पुर.स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to restrict the conversion of religion of minors "

The motion was adopted

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी मैं विधेयक पुर - स्थापित करता हूँ।

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 24 i)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

' कि हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम, 1956 का धोर गंभीर बन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

†Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-5-71,

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956

The motion was adopted

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं विधेयक का पुर स्थापित करता हूँ ।

14 40 hr.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new section 7A)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

' कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए । '

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act 1951"

The motion was adopted

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी मैं विधेयक पुर स्थापित करता हूँ ।

RESTORATION OF RELIGIOUS PLACES BILL

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

"कि सर्वथ कक्षा किये गये धार्मिक

स्थानों को उनके पूर्व बाधेशास्त्रों को प्रभावित करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए । "

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for restoration of religious places under illegal occupation to their legal claimants"

The motion was negatived

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER This motion is negatived We pass on to the next item.

14 43 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 39)

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA (Chittorgarh) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA I introduce the Bill

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL†

(Amendment of article 330
and 332)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) . मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India ”

The motion was adopted

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं विधेयक पुर-स्थापित करता हूँ ।

14 45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL†

(Amendment of article 349)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) . मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

‘ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर-स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India ”

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं विधेयक पुर-स्थापित करता हूँ ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL†

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

“कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India ”

The motion was adopted

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं विधेयक को पुर स्थापित करता हूँ ।

14 48 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL†

(Substitution of article 43)

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN (Dhar) . I beg to move for leave to intro-

† Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-5-71.

duce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PREVENTION OF COW SLAUGHTER BILL†

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN (Dhar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent cow slaughter in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent cow slaughter in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : I introduce the Bill.

14.52 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL†

(Amendment of sections 123, 169 and insertion of section 125A)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वायिलर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम,

1951 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the people Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

14 54 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL†

(Amendment of articles 81, 82, and insertion of new article 281A)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time shall we take for this ? I think, 1½ hours.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : We should have two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

This is a simple Bill and is not of a controversial nature. I think the House

† Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-5-71.

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

will appreciate the spirit and the intention behind this Bill. The idea is that no State should be penalised by the loss of its representation in the House of the people for sincerely implementing the family planning programme and no State should be deprived of revenues by way of grants or plan assistance by the Union just because of that reason. Article 81 of the Constitution describes the composition of the House of the People: there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is so far as practicable the same for all States. Clause (3) defines 'population': population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published. Article 82 seeks the readjustment of seats after each census: upon the completion of each census, the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine. It means the delimitation commission is created and it goes into the question of fixing the number of seats for each State so that the proportion of seats to the population is as far as practicable the same for all the States. As representation in the House of the people is linked with preceding census, the composition in the context of such representation to the states changes every time after the census figures. Let me remind the House of what happened to our composition after the 1961 census. Because of decrease in the population, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu lost two seats and U.P. lost one seat whereas Assam, Gujarat, Punjab gained two seats each. So also, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan gained one seat each and West Bengal, the luckiest State got the phenomenal increase of four seats. The Union Territories in toto got three seats. The picture would have been changed if the Delimitation Commission which functioned under the Central Act of 1961-

62 acted differently. If the total number of seats of the House of the People were retained and distributed according to the population of 1961, some of the States would have lost heavily. For instance, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and U.P. would each have lost three seats and Bihar would have lost one. This has been mitigated by increasing the total number of seats in the House. The Delimitation Commission could save two seats for U.P. and one seat for Bihar but Andhra and Tamil Nadu lost two seats each. This may look natural in democratic countries because democracy after all is nothing but counting of heads. But India is in a unique situation. Like other developing countries there is the problem of a galloping rise in population. On the one hand there is decrease in mortality rate and on the other hand increase in the birth rate. Had I moved this Bill in 1921 I would have known for certain the immediately preceding decennial percentage variation was negative of the order of 0.31. Between 1911 and 1921 our population declined by one million from 251 million to 250 million. Thereafter, we never looked back.

15.00 hrs.

The population growth between 1921 and 1931 was 10.6 per cent. In the year 1931 to 1941, the growth was 13.5 per cent. Between 1941 and 1951, the growth was 12.5 per cent. Between 1951 and 1961, the growth was 21.5 per cent. According to the latest provisional figures of the census, between 1961 and 1971, our population growth is 24.57 per cent. Our demographic curve is not a straight line but astedily claiming curve. So, it is not a source of satisfaction, but a cause of concern. Never in the history of India was there such a galloping rate of increase in population as it did happen from 1951 onwards. In the continuous race between a decrease in mortality and an increase in birth, we are caught in dilemma.

Science itself is contributing to this factor, because science increases the pro-

pect of longevity and decreases the mortality rates. So, science itself has come forward to our rescue by maintaining the balance through methods of family planning.

India's family planning programme is assuming the dimension of a social revolution. It is said that the world's largest and most widespread campaign of education and motion is taking place in our country. Family planning programme was adopted in our country in 1952 as an official programme. Perhaps we are the only one of the developing nations which have taken up family planning programme as an official policy. Starting with a cautious approach in the first Five Year Plan, more vigorous action *cum* research programme was taken up for implementation during the second Plan. The third Plan gave a clear and emphatic recognition to the family planning programme. I want to quote here from the third Plan record. It says :

"The objective of stabilising our growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development."

The fourth Plan went one step further and it says :

"It is a programme of highest priority."

Now, Sir, we have fixed our aim and target regarding the family planning programme. The aim is the annual rate of increase should not be more than one and a half per cent. But it is not so actually. Between 1951 and 1961, the actual rate of increase was 2.15 percent and now, according to the provisional figures of the new census, it is 2.457. Another target is to bring down the birth rate from 40 per thousand to 25 within a decade or two. In this context we should see how other States which are implementing the family planning programme rigorously are affected.

Here is the State of Tamil Nadu or any other State in India which endeavours to present a creditable achievement in containing the growth in population. Instead of rewarding the State with increased participation in this House, this Parliament, and granting a bonus of seats in Parliament, we are curtailing the privilege and doing the exact opposite of justice by the population policy. Some seats have been lost to us. We lost two seats because of the last census figures, and proportionate damage is done to the State legislature—bodies like the Assembly and the Council. This is not a question of merely losing one or two seats here and there. Our system is described as a co-operative federalism. Members of the Treasury Bench often refer to it as a co-operative federalism, but if we go deep into it and remove this appendage attached to it, the sham facade put in front of it, you will see that ours is not a co-operative federalism but a bargaining federalism. Those who have more bargaining power receive more in the form of financial assistance and other help. In this context, it is not just one seat in this House. One seat is equal to one unit of bargaining power. Let us not minimise the value of one seat. During the last Parliament, history was created in the Rajya Sabha when the privy purses Bill was defeated not by one vote but by a fraction of a vote. So we can evaluate the value of a single seat at times of political controversy.

The census figures show that the South Indian population is getting decreased. According to the last census, the South Indian population was 27.2 per cent of the total Indian population. But according to the latest figures, it has come down to 24.7 per cent. That means, 2 or more South Indians will be missing in the All India picture out of every 100 persons. The increase in population is indicated by the difference between the natural birth rate and mortality rate. But if you look at the figures, you will find that the birth rate is too high in the northern zone of India, i.e. Punjab and Haryana where it is 43.6. In the southern zone comprising

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Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Mysore, it is 38.5 per cent. In the central zone comprising UP and MP it is 42 per cent. In the eastern zone comprising Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, it is 43.3 per cent. In the western zone comprising Gujarat and Maharashtra, it is 42.8 per cent. So, the birth rate touches the rock bottom in the southern zone.

The death rate is lowest in the western zone and next comes the southern zone where it is 22.3 per cent. The highest rate of natural increase of population is in northern India—24.6. The lowest rate of increase of population is in southern India—16.2.

Another interesting figure is this. Of all the Indian women, the women of Bihar beget more children. According to statistics, in Bihar 8.50 children are born for every woman who is 47 years of age and who has had unbroken family life. Next comes UP with 7.47. Next comes Mr. Piloo Mody's State i.e. Gujarat with 7.07. Next come Punjab and Haryana with 6.76. The southern States have the lowest figures. In Tamil Nadu, it is only 5.79 and in Andhra it is 5.59. But in Bihar, it is 8.50.

So, they are increasing the population whereas some state, and among them the Southern States, are not doing so in the sense that they are vigorously and genuinely implementing the family planning methods. Why this situation of higher rate of birth in some States and lower rate of birth in other States, even though we are having family planning programme as the official policy? Firstly although family planning is a State subject it is a Centrally sponsored programme. Yet, there is no uniformity in attaining the target. Because of poor performance or lethargy in some States the birth rate has increased and those States where there is lethargy in family planning programme are mostly in the north, namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. They are not vigorously implementing the population control

methods. Mr. B. P. Patel, Secretary of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning, while addressing the Conference of the State Health Secretaries and Family Planning Officers in Delhi during April 1970 observed as follows:

"The three major states Uttar Pradesh, Bihar along with Assam have continued to show results which are below the national average considering that the population in these States constituted about 40 per cent of the total population of the country. Tremendous efforts are called for in these States to give a big push to this programme.

Here is a picture of India where while in the southern States the population is getting reduced in the northern States, because they have not vigorously adopted the family planning programme, the population is getting increased with the result that while our representation in the house of the people is proportionately getting reduced, the representation of those States which are not genuinely adopting family planning programme is increasing.

In the context of the language issue and in the context of representation in the Central services it is a grave problem. Already our share in the Central services is getting reduced. As Mr. Lakkappa correctly points out, unless we produce quality men our share in the Central services may become smaller still. States reorganisation, which is continuously taking place, is creating inequality between populous States and smaller States and it is one of the major problems of the seventies. The largest population of a single State is 90 million whilst that of the smallest State is less than half a million. The ratio between them is 1:225. There is such a yawning gap between the big and small State.

Even though the States are considered equal in the National Development Council and in the Governor's Conference there is always a battle between the smaller States and the giant States. The northern States of U. P. and Bihar, which have

higher birth rates have increased their population while the population has decreased in the southern States. Consequently, the southern States are discriminated against in the process in the matter of parliamentary representation. According to the provisional census figures the share of Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh will be reduced by one in the parliamentary representation. Of course, there will be no change in the case of Mr. Lakkappa's State, Mysore. West Bengal gains 1 or 2 seats; Rajasthan gains 1 seat; Gujarat gains 1 seat; Madhya Pradesh-the State of the Minister-gains 2 seats; Maharashtra also gains 2 seats. In the political field, this is the penalty we are paying for effectively implementing the family planning programme.

Let us look at the economic side of it. We are also penalised on the economic side. Let us think for a while about the consequences of not getting enough grants, allowances and assistance normally recommended by the Finance Commission only because that also follows the pattern of Population figures of the previous census.

My Bill provides remedy for the injury done by the Finance Commission which swears by the population figures. Articles 280 and 281 deal with Finance Commission. Actually, our Finance Commission are called as the umpires between the Union and the States in financial relations. But the pity is that they take into account the population figures while determining the distribution of income-tax and excise duty. Actually, the Finance Commission comes into being because of articles 280 and 281. But there is no mention of population figures in that article.

Whatever disagreement we may have with our Indian Constitution, it cannot be on the score at sufficient attention has not been given to details. As Ivor Jennings has said, "Our constitution abounds in too many details." But somehow or other, the Finance Commissions use population figures

as one of the determining factors to fix allocation of divisible taxes and duties.

I want to tell the House how the Finance Commission have divided the divisible taxes. The First Finance Commission based its calculations, regarding income-tax, on the basis that 80 per cent should be on population basis and 20 per cent on collection basis. The Second Finance Commission fixed it in a different manner. It fixed at 90 per cent on population basis and 10 per cent on collection basis. But the Third and Fourth Finance Commission differed with the Second Finance Commission and, agreeing with the First Finance Commission's formula, it fixed at 80 per cent on population basis and 20 per cent on collection basis.

This question is being asked from the days of Sir Otto Niemeyer in 1936 down to the latest Finance Commission. Every time, the Finance Commission opens the subject and closes it. But the succeeding Finance Commission reopens it. So, the inquiry is going on and on every five years. The Fourth Finance Commission felt strongly about this procedure. The Fourth Finance Commission headed by Dr. P. G. Rajamannar says like this

"Taking these two factors of population and collection, here can be divergence of opinion as to the relative proportion to be assigned to those two factors. Though we discussed various proportions, we were eventually impressed by the fact that a sense of certainty and stability as regards the principles to be adopted in the distribution of income-tax should prevail. It is not desirable that every time a new Finance Commission is appointed, there should be re-opening of the basis of distribution."

This is the opinion of the Rajamannar Commission. Is it necessary that we should leave the tax share to the decision of five wise men of the Finance Commission every five years? The answer is in the negative.

[SHRI MURASOLI MARAN]

Firstly, there should be a sense of certainty and stability in the division of income-tax and other divisible taxes. The best thing would be that the Constitution may fix the percentage of share, without going deep into the population figures and thus do justice to those States which are adopting family planning methods. We can fix the percentage in the Constitution itself. It will not be very difficult because we have a wealth of information and the experience gained by five successive Finance Commission

Dr. Rajamannar in his note in the report of the Finance Commission, 1965 agrees with it and says:

"As regards distribution *inter se* among the several States, the general principles and criteria may be laid down by the Constitution. Here again, there has been a great divergence in the suggestions but forward by the States before the Finance Commission, relative financial weakness, social and economic backwardness, *per capita* income are some of the different criteria urged by one or other of the States. Since it is such an important matter as determination of the resources which will be available to each State as a result of a scheme of devolution, there should not be a gamble on the personal views of five persons or a majority of them."

He has used strong words and he has said:

"There should not be a gamble on the personal views of five persons or a majority of them"

There is no constitutional bar, nor is there a constitutional sanction for taking into consideration the population figures while distributing the divisible taxes and excise duty.

Secondly, we should consider whether population basis is a sound criterion for distributing resources among the States.

SHRI CHINIAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Are we discussing all the aspects of Centre-State relations under this Bill.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Naturally the Bill concerns them. Let him go through the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only two hours have been allotted for this Bill.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: But I have not finished my arguments yet.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the hon. Member himself is going to take one hour, then where is the time left for other Members?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is a very big issue, because we are losing our representation.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My only point is that I am inhibited by the time restriction.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): I beg to move that the time be extended for this so that this may be carried over to the next day.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): That should also be on population basis.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): But the other Bills are also very important.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: We do not want to encroach on the time allotted for other Bills. They can be taken up on the next day.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only appealing to the hon. Members to be very brief.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Secondly, we should consider whether population basis is a sound criterion for distributing the resources among the States in an equitable manner. The answer here is 'No', since it requires that more *per capita* income assistance should be given to poorer States and less to the richer States.

Now, what have the Finance Commission done? They are fixing a certain share of the income-tax and excise duty, so that they may be distributed to the States according to the population. But what is the result? The rich States become richer, and the poor States become poorer. The sharing of these revenues and taxes by way of excise duties perpetuates inequities in the growth pattern of the States. So, I think that the *per capita* need rather than the size of the population should be the ideal criterion.

Regarding Tamil Nadu, I want to quote another set of figures. The percentage of Tamil Nadu's population to all India's is getting reduced census after census. During 1951, we were 8.3 per cent; in 1961, it came down to 7.7 per cent and now, according to the 1971 census, we are only 7.5 per cent. We begin to think that if we were as we were in 1951, we would have got a larger share of the national pool of resources, the total resources flow would have increased by nearly 10 per cent per year. According to one calculation, our share of central taxes would have been Rs. 5 crores more. That means, we are losing Rs. 5 crores per year because of the division of taxes and excise duties on the population basis. So, also Central assistance would have been greater in that order. In 1960, we are losing early Rs. 10 crores annually on this account, just because we are adopting family planning methods. This is a rough calculation.

What is the alternative?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Madras has got the lion's share. Recently the Prime Minister visited Madras.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : As Mr. Das Chowdhury says, we would have had to live with fewer things if we had a larger population. That is true, but according to art. 275, the Finance Commission, considering all these factors give a separate grant also. So even if we had kept quiet, even if we had not implemented the family planning programme effectively, we would not have suffered. It is after all a deficit gap. That would have been filled by the Finance Commission. Even by keeping quiet, be a supine attitude like Bihar and other States, we would have got that amount. But we are implementing the family planning programme effectively.

So the alternative should be that those States which are implementing the family planning programmes should get increased representation in this Parliament. This is a straightforward case. As Australia has proclaimed that they will give a bonus for every additional child born, here we have, here and now, to do it in the reverse way.

I want to base my case on the census figures of 1951. I have these reasons for it. Firstly, we started our family programme after 1951. Secondly, we had an annual natural rate of growth of population in that year only. Thirdly, we began our democratic career with our republican Constitution in 1950-51. So I make bold to clinch this issue 1950-51 as the base year on the eve of the birth of democracy in India, as the benchmark to measure our strength in the successive Houses of Parliament. Statisticians speak of index numbers and normal base years. In their language too, I should add that the index of the State's strength in Parliament should be in terms of the year 1951.

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What stands in the way is the constitutional provision which protects, encourages and perpetuates the system of parliamentary representation on a principle which tantamounts to: "the more the children, the merrier the politicians"; "the larger the population, regardless of unemployment, illiteracy, backward agriculture or oppression by the crime of untouchability against the socially under-privileged, the larger will be the share of their parliamentary representation." I think this is an anti-social policy.

One question may be asked. Are we to close our eyes to the reality of 55,000 babies born every day in India? Are we to close our eyes to the reality that we are adding our population equal to all the population of Australia every year? The answer is, we should consider that factor deeply. So, the 1951 figure may be taken into account. Others have expressed different opinions. But, public opinion is being developed for this kind of idea. The Central Family Planning Council which met in Bhopal on November 7, 1969 have strongly recommended that the estimated population in 1968 should continue to be the basis of representation in Parliament and allocation to the States for the next 15 years. This is their recommendation.

Today, we read in the newspapers that the Rajamannar Committee on States' Autonomy have submitted a report. They have supported this idea. They say, the number of seats fixed for each State in 1951 should remain unaltered except where there was population increase subject to a maximum. They have given out this report. They have said, let us fix a maximum. Beyond that let us fix it according to the population figure of 1951. That is the idea. Otherwise we should give a bonus to those States which are effectively implementing and genuinely implementing the family planning programmes. The question may be asked: How can they be given bonus? The

answer is this: The number of representatives in this House of Parliament, that is, the strength of the House may be increased regarding allocation of seats, over and above the existing number. Well, let us arrive at some number. That number should be applied uniformly. Those States which are implementing family planning programmes resulting in reduction of population, to the marginal extent, they should be given a bonus of seats in this Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken more time. Kindly conclude.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Sir, the aim of the Private Member's Bill is not that it is accepted by the Government; the idea is to focus the attention of the Government to this particular problem so that they may offer their point of view. I have the support of hon. Members of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you should give some time for the Government to convey their views also...

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It seems the Union Cabinet—I understand from Press reports—discussed this problem and the question of modification of the criteria of plan assistance to the States in such a way that those States which had done good work in Family Planning and reduced the birth rate could get more. So, I understand this idea is receiving the consideration of the Government of India.

The former Union Health Minister (Mr. K. K. Shah) said about this On October 28, 1970, the Cabinet discussed this. I wish to read a report of the 'Hindustan Times' It says:

"The Health Minister Mr. K. K. Shah who raised the discussion proposed that the population in 1966 should be the basis for allotment of funds to the States and any additional births should not be reckoned with,

AN HON. MEMBER : He is your Governor now.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Formerly, he was your minister. I think the Government is also thinking about it. Moreover, he said this and I quote the same report of the 'Hindustan Times'. It says :

"Mr. Shah argued that since the bulk of the Plan assistance was being determined on the strength of population, under the present dispensation, the States that lagged behind in family planning and had a higher birth rate could get more funds."

So this view has been endorsed by one of the Members of the Treasury Benches also. So, now we have to decide : Are we really interested in the Family Planning methods or not ? We should resolve this. Here, three things are involved. One is, the actual Family Planning Programme itself. The other is, fixation of representation in this House according to the population basis. And then comes the devolution of the revenues to be spent on the basis of population. These and the Family Planning programme as such are contradictory and conflicting with each other. So, we have to decide. We should strike at the root of this anomaly and thus pave the way for clipping of a few branches of intruding trees of injustice.

I think the hon. Minister will in his reply clarify the points I have raised, whether we are actually interested in family planning or not. In the situation is allowed to continue like this some recalcitrant States tomorrow may not necessarily adopt family planning methods; they may utilise these funds for some other purpose defeating the very purpose of this move.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have carefully listened to the speech of Mr. Maran. I quite appreciate his sentiments

and arguments. His speech appears to be more of an evaluation of the family planning programme; he feels that the States which have failed to implement the family planning should be punished and those which have implemented it faithfully should be given bonus. I would certainly join him in his plea for bonus to States which implemented the family planning programme.

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI SIZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

I do appreciate his view that States which have failed to implement the family planning programme should be punished. From the figures he gave, he has made out a good case for a bonus for his State. But his speech appears to be more in the nature of a grievance against the Finance Commission. I concede his point that the Finance Commission has laid down certain criteria which should not have been charged from time to time. I also appreciate the view point expressed regarding the Fourth Finance Commission. But I think, Mr. Chairman, your State should have pleaded more powerfully with the Finance Commission for getting more allocation on the basis of collection, backwardness of the State and other good things which your State has done. You should have raised your voice perhaps a little more loudly and strongly in order to get more allocations. His speech appeared to have a political grievance regarding language and quota in the services : because the Southern States are reduced in population. They may not be able to raise their voice whenever the language question is raked up in this House or outside. Similarly, in the Central Secretariat also because of the reduction in population, they may not be able to get a fair share.

Therefore, his speech deals with these three grievances : first, for not implementing the family planning programme in some of the States. Secondly, not giving

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justice and proper allocations to the Southern States because of the reduction in the population, by the Finance Commission, and thirdly, it dealt with political grievances in respect of language and the services.

The main question is, do these three types of grievances entitle the hon. Member to come forward with a measure which seeks to amend the Constitution which has laid down a principle that representation should be given to the people in States in accordance with the population figures? Mr Chairman, you are quite aware of the fact that our Constitution has accepted what is known as the principle of equality of the people. This principle has been accepted by various countries and enshrined in their Constitutions. The founding partners of our Constitution have also accepted the principle of equality of the people and that representation to be given in accordance with the population of a particular State in the legislatures and in Parliament. Should we give up that principle? Is it a new phenomenon so far as our country is concerned, namely, because of a reduction in populations we should go back to the out-dated census report of 20 or 30 years back?

Have the other countries given up this principle of equality of the people? What is the argument assigned, apart from the three grievances I have enumerated for the amendment of the Constitution? My first submission, therefore, is that these grievances are not sufficient enough to amend the Constitution and giving up the principle of equality of the people enunciated and incorporated in the Constitution under articles 81 and 82.

While I presume that hon. Members may be aware of similar provisions and similar provision about the equality of the people incorporated in the different constitutions of the different countries of the world, I may report with your permission that the same principle is found in the

Constitution of the United States of America. Article 1, section 2 (3) of that Constitution provides that for enumeration of census at the interval of only 10 years in such a manner as the Congress may by law direct and the representation of the people should be given to accordance with the population existing in a particular State. This principle is there in the Constitution of the U.S.A.

The same principle is found, for giving representation to the people in accordance with the population basis, in the Constitution of the USSR. I have forgotten that article. Of course, the basis of the working of a people's democracy is totally different. According to that article—I think it is article 136—in the USSR Constitution, the party is the nucleus and the party alone has the right since it is the vanguard of the people and the working classes.

Therefore in a sense, representation is given to the people, may be according to the party basis, but the fact remains that the population of the people has been taken into consideration even in giving representation to the autonomous States or the federal State. That is the Constitution of the USSR.

Similarly, let me refer to the Constitution of Canada. The same principle is available there. It has been incorporated in the Constitution. I need not take the time of the House by reading the article *in toto*. But I will refer to some portions of it. Section 51 of the British North America Act provides to note "on the completion of the census in the year 1871 and at each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces shall be readjusted by such authority in such manner and for such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides." The same principle is, therefore, incorporated there also. It is also found in our Constitution. The Constitution of Eire also has accepted the same principle. Our Constitution, therefore, or rather our founding fathers in their

wisdom have accepted and enshrined that principle.

According to the latest census figures and population, representation is given to that State or to that constituency which ought to be delimited according to the Constitution, and that constituency should be so delimited as to give proper representation on the basis of population, translating thereby the principle of equality of the people which has been the basis of article 81 and article 82. Therefore, if this principle has found acceptance over the world and accepted by the people all over the world in their different Constitutions, should we give up that principle because some of the States have failed to implement the family planning programme? By increasing the population, should we amend the Constitution, or should we insist on such a remedy? If there is to be a remedy, the remedy lies in the family planning programme vigorously. That should be the remedy, and the amendment of the Constitution cannot be considered to be a proper or wise remedy. Therefore, let us retain the provision as it is.

We have from time to time, according to the census figures, passed the Delimitation Act. The Delimitation Act 1952 came after the census of 1951 and after the census of 1961, Delimitation of Constituencies Act was passed in 1962.

Therefore, we are following a certain principle and certain methods of procedures which have been enjoined upon us by the Constitution itself.

Coming to the question of their grievance regarding the finance and distribution of revenue, I would appeal to the public men of the southern States to make out their case and fight it out with the Finance Commission.

HON. MEMBER: We have been fighting for so many years.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Please continue to fight. Ultimately wisdom must prevail on the Finance Commission to take into consideration those four factors, namely, collection, population, backwardness and necessity of a particular State.

I have gone through the different reports of the Finance Commission and I have seen how they have changed and modified their views and principles from time to time. Now we are reaching some finality. I hope that before we reach the final stage of that finality, if you continue your efforts, you will succeed in getting certain specific, clear, principles, which would not be changed or modified in future.

I hope you will do it.

Now, regarding the bonus and the distribution of revenue and payment of grants by the Union...*(Interruption)* I do not find fault with your fight. Since you have not been able to succeed so far, I am advising you to continue your fight until you succeed. I appreciate your problem and the sentiments behind the speech made by the hon. Member. So far as the distribution of revenue and payment of grants by the Union is concerned, it is a matter to be dealt with by the National Development Council. Have we not evolved a forum, a nexus, between the Centre and the States in the gamut of Centre-States relationship that we thrash out certain problems in the National Development Council?

I have gone through the Report which was submitted only yesterday the extracts of which have been published in today's papers. The *Times of India* has given extracts elaborately. Ever since your Party has got certain powerful voice in the House and ever since Shri Manoharan spoke, for the first time, in the month of March, 1967, I was the first man to deal with the position of the

[Shri B. D. Bhandare]

Centre-States relationship incorporated in the Constitution. We have developed certain nexus. There is some constitutional arrangement and we have also evolved certain extra-ordinary-extra-constitutional methods whereby the nexus is established between the Centre and the States. For example, there is the Planning Commission or, to give you an other example, there is the National Development Council. If you want to fight for more money and finance, you should take up the matter in the National Development Council. I am certain that your Chief Minister is powerful enough to enable his voice to prevail upon in the National Development Council. I have no doubt whatsoever, not the slightest possible doubt about it. As a result of that powerful voice, the Central Government is also from time to time allocating certain sums which are the cause of grievances made by some of the other States. Anyway, I am not dealing with that problem at all. My appeal to you is that you should take up the matter with your Chief Minister and ask him to fight your case in the National Development Council.

Sir, with these words, I think, no useful purpose will be served by amending the Constitution and I hope that my hon. friend will seek the remedy in the proper forum and withdraw this Bill if he can.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that we are considering today relates to the amendment of the Constitution. Articles 81 and 82 are proposed to be amended to provide for representation in this House on the basis of 1951 census figures.

So far as we on this side of the House are concerned, we appreciate the sentiments that have prompted the hon. Member to move this Bill. But we wish to make an objective study of the proposed

amendment. I request the hon. Member of the Bill also to consider it on that basis. It is not a question of either north or south, or north vs—south. After all, what is being proposed to be done is to amend the Constitution itself which is the organic law of the country as a whole.

We cannot amend the Constitution and make a provision in regard to the representation in the House of the People on the basis of the failure or success of the family planning programme. It requires something more than that. So far as the total number of membership of the House of the people is not to be altered as is provided in article 81, we feel it will be creating an unreal situation if on the basis of the 1951 census figures we go on having representation in the House of the People. That will result in giving preference of weightage to particular States and creating an unreal situation so far as the total population is concerned. An increase or decrease in population may not be only due to the success or failure of the family planning programme. There may be diverse causes and reasons for it.

Coming from West Bengal as I do, there has been a great increase in the population of West Bengal for causes wholly beyond the control of the State Government. So many other factors are also there. I do not wish to place it before the House from the point of view of a particular State. Here, we are considering an amendment of the Constitution which is applicable to the country as a whole. Therefore, to consider representation in this House only on the basis of a particular census figures, and for that matter of 1951, will create an unreal situation. It will not take note of an increase or decrease in the population for diverse reasons. So far as we on this side of the House are concerned, we feel that a proper representation in the House depends on a completely different structure than as it is contained in article 81 of the Constitution. We feel

that until and unless the House represents different classes, different societies, as a whole, it does not truly reflect the representation of the total population in the country. This proposed amending Bill does not take that into consideration. It only seeks to retain the total number of membership. The basis of population is also maintained. The only difference that is sought to be achieved is to perpetuate the representation that has already been given on the basis of the 1951 census figures.

Our submission is that so far as the question of representation in this House is concerned, it has to be related on the basis of population which is sought to be retained. But it must take note of the difference in the population, either increase or decrease in the population. For that purpose, the census figures have to be taken into account. For that matter, only the current census figures have to be relied upon. Therefore, we regret that we are unable to support the hon. Member who has moved this Bill. This is so far as clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill are concerned.

Clause 4 raises a very important question, namely, the allocation of revenues between different States. For that matter, we from our part of the country also feel very strongly about it. I am very glad that the Tamil Nadu Government has set up a Committee consisting of very high dignitaries and well-known persons. They have given a Report the extracts of which have appeared in today's papers. The Committee is asking or suggesting for re-orientation in the Centre-States relationship and suggesting a re-thinking on it. We do feel and we have demanded that the States must have greater resources that what they are being given now-a-days.

16.00 hrs.

We are at one with the hon. Mover, and in fact, We have demanded this, and

if I may say so, we shall be asking the Central Government to reconsider the position, and if necessary, we shall also try to move appropriate Bills for the consideration of this House so that the entire Centre-State relationship and structure is reconsidered and the States are given their due position in the federal structure of India, so that we may not have to rush to Delhi for the purpose of meeting our own needs, when large amounts of resources are being realised from the States and given to Delhi and are not given back to the States from which they are coming. Therefore, it requires a complete overhaul of the entire Centre State relationship as now laid down in the Constitution of India, which does not fulfil the aspirations of the people of the different States.

We cannot be subservient to the centre for all time. We are providing the centre with funds, and we cannot bend our knees before the Centre for all time for the purpose of meeting our needs.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Mover not to press this particular amending Bill, but if necessary to come forward with a proper amendment to the Constitution which will take note of the malaises that have crept in because of certain provisions of the Constitution of India in the body politic of India as a whole, and give a complete reorientation to the provisions especially the financial provisions as are enshrined in the Constitution of India today.

There is a provision in the Constitution for the setting up of an inter-State council, which has not been given a shape as yet. We have demanded that various subjects which are now either in the union or Concurrent List should be assigned to the State list only, because after all, the States are functioning in their areas and they have been given certain powers only, but not all the powers. They have their obligations, but they have not their rights. They have not the financial resources. Therefore, it requires considerable change and re-thinking about

[Shri Bommath Chatterjee]

how several articles of the Constitutions can be amended or altered.

The amendment which has been proposed by the hon. Mover does not in our submission meet with the real equipments of the situation. We feel that unless and until there is a real approach made to solve these problems, piece meal provisions like this would not help very much.

Before I conclude, I would like to assure the hon. Mover that we have been considering the proposed amendments from a purely objective point of view. Although we appreciate his sentiments, yet, I would like to submit that this is a matter which must depend upon an objective assessment of the situation. I wish to assure my hon. Friend that we have got nothing against the State of Tamil Nadu. On the contrary, we have the most fraternal feelings for the people and the Government of Tamil Nadu, and I would request my hon. Friend not to treat our opposition from the point of view of any particular State or any particular parts of the people of any particular State. From an objective point of view, we feel that this Bill will not be worth-while. That is why I would request the hon. Mover not to press this Bill in its present form. We can bring forward new legislation to meet the requirements of the situation, and we shall certainly consider it on a proper and objective basis.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) I rise to make some salient constitutional points for the consideration of the hon. Mover of the Bill. I think that he has completely lost sight of the very objective with which this Bill ought to have been brought forward, namely the economic point of view. I am glad that he ventured to exploit the achievement made by Tamil Nadu so far as the success of the family planning operations are concerned, and my hon. friend who spoke earlier has

already complemented him on this. I think this particular aspect is mostly regressive in nature. After all, we are living in a world of progress and committed to progressive policies and programmes. When that is our commitment when that is our aspiration, I do not know why we have to go back from 1971 to 1951. Considering what is basically in the mind of the hon. Member in adducing this argument, may I quote to him a little bit of statistics? The States reorganisation took place in 1956. With that, Madras State lost one or two seats. But it was not because of any significant result in the family planning drive but mainly because of the loss of certain areas from that State. Some areas formerly in the State were divided, some portion was added to Madras from Andhra, some have been given to Mysore. For example, the South Kanara district which was in Madras and many other parts which were in Madras were given to Mysore. That means loss of a town or area with a population sufficient to elect two MPs. It was a considerable loss of population. That being so, to think in 1971 that it is the success of the family planning drive that has been responsible for this decrease in population and so we should go back to the year 1951 when the position was not so, and to make it the ground for such a constitutional amendment looks too small a point for this August House to consider.

I hope my hon. friend will also bear with me if I give him some more information. Take the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act of 1959. Under Parts I, II, III, and IV thereof, something like 300 villages had been left out from the area of the Madras State. This would constitute not less than one big parliamentary constituency. How can this be compensated by bringing the argument of the reduction of population by the family planning drive. That argument brought as a reason for the amendment of the Constitution in a Private Member's Bill like the one we are considering does not seem to have any bearing on the point.

Again, under the SR Act of 1956, Madras lost a considerable part of Chittoor district to Andhra and also some parts of South Canara and some other parts to Mysore.

SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : In 1962 our representation was 41; in 1967 it came down to 39.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : After 1956, whichever party may have been in power, whatever may be the legal aspect, both the concerned Governments, the partner Governments committed themselves to exchange the boundaries and in the process, the Madras Government lost a considerable part of its erstwhile population. That means you are going back to 1951. You are bringing forward this Bill now and say that we have to go back to 1951. If you have got a population problem, let us see what you say? What is the real shortage of the population which has really hit your representative character? Where is the case? The word is : the preceding census. It is a constitutional provision. For that you want to have the census held in 1951. You want the Constitution to be stagnant and there should be no flexibility. But some other committee to be formed now and then once in ten years or so for giving representation to the people as and when population grows. Either on the family planning front or on some other front, it is not desirable for Parliament to have it rigid as in 1951. What case has been made out that it should be 1951? There is no reason why it should be 1951. No case has been made out.

The financial aspect comes under 281. We are glad our great stalwarts, educationists, retired judges and sitting judges contribute all their intellect and experience to certain things in the Constitution. When we want to change it for the progress of the really deserving people, whenever socialist programmes and policies are introduced or implemented we find them not co-operative from that corner. If there are some committees at the instance of Madras or

Mysore or U.P. and if they do these things, what will be the fate of this supreme body? I want to inform the hon. Member that he should have brought before this House a Bill in a different manner. He may want to appoint some other committee to probe into the feasibility or economic viability as to what should be done in respect of a particular matter, whether a quota should be taken out from the Central Government for that part of the country. We have a programme to encourage backward areas, whether in Madras or Mysore. That is our policy. If the Opposition people are co-operative with us, schemes will be implemented and we shall welcome that. There should be financial allocation from the Centre through constitutional methods by means of investigation, feasibility, etc. on a national basis. Why should there be a constitutional amendment for article 280 or 281? All the resources that the Centre is getting are to be distributed through the agency of the people and we are the voice of the people here and we are sitting here. Are we to be guided or directed to by some small minor committee which is to be set up by some State?

We take strong objection to it. When we see some States are developing some disintegrating tendencies, methods and manners in a federal or unitary structures of our country, when we have got our own structures, when we have got our own unitary system, and this Central Parliament, why should we not ask the Parliament to deliberate this, at our own instance, and ask that a Committee be appointed to probe into the matter? Instead of that, for a particular State, for a particular reason, if one such amendment is to be made, then some of my friends are opposing the amendment and rightly so on the ground that the Constitution is in the interests of the nation and its progress. When some talk of more power, nobody will raise his hand and say that the Constitution should be amended. When it is a talk for the sake of some Supreme Court judges or high court judges or some others, the privileged class, then of course the fundamental

[Shri N. Shivappa]

right is always there, the green signal is to be given, nothing to be touched. This is how we are thinking. These are smaller things. Let us be broad and let us have a broader thinking. Let us have a broader outlook to see that something is done only within the ambit of the Constitution.

There is absolutely no necessity for a Bill like this to amend the Constitution on this ground. There is every opportunity, there is every provision, which is enshrined in our Constitution through which we can constitute anybody, we can constitute somebody at the instance of the Government, with the co-operation of all sections of the House, and thereby some relief can be given to the government or the people concerned. Or, this Delimitation Commission will come again within 10 years to go into it. If you are interested in raising the population, you will so deal with family planning and raise the population and take a greater quota. But is it our intention to see that Parliament should give representation by having say, a thousand Members here?

So, this is not the object with which we have to function. Therefore I request the Mover to withdraw this Bill in the broader interests of the nation and to safeguard the Constitution and the intention of the framers of the Constitution.

I thank the Chair for the opportunity given to me to spell out my thoughts on this Bill.

श्री आर० बी० बडे (मरगोल) यद्वा जा कांस्टीट्यूशन बिल हाउस के सामने लाया गया है इसके जो उद्देश्य हैं उनमें यह लिखा हुआ है

"It is seen that the main reason for decrease in population in the State was the effective implementation of the Family Planning Programme by this State."

इसका मतलब यह है और माननीय सदस्य का कहना यह है कि तमिलनाडु में चूक फैमिली प्लानिंग सफल हो गया है और उस कारण से उसकी जनसंख्या कम हो गई है, इस वजह से 1951 की सेंसस फिगरों को लिया जाना चाहिए। यह जो कारण बताया गया है ठीक कारण नहीं है। 1951 में लेकर 1971 तक मध्यप्रदेश या दूसरे प्रदेशों में पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है। चूंकि वहाँ की पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है इस वजह से वहाँ के लोगो को प्रतिनिधित्व देने में वक़्त खर्च करना ठीक नहीं होगा। उनका प्राप्ति रिप्रिजेंटेशन हाउस में न आना ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है। इन स्टेट्स का यदि इस बिल का यह उद्देश्य है कि प्रतिनिधित्व देने में वक़्त खर्च जाये तो मैं इसको अस्वीकार करता हूँ इसका विरोध करता हूँ। मुख्यतः इस बिल का लाने का एक कारण यह बताया गया है कि 1951 के बाद तमिल नाडु में फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम की वजह से जनसंख्या कम हो गई है। मैं नहीं समझता कि जनसंख्या कम होने का यही कारण है। इसके और भी कारण हो सकते हैं। मद्रास में बरोजगारी हाने की वजह से बहुत से लोग, बहुत सी वहाँ की पापुलेशन वहाँ से मध्य प्रदेश में आ गई है वस्तुतः में चली गई है तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में चली गई है। इस कारण भी हो सकता है कि तमिलनाडु की पापुलेशन कम हो गई हो। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि वहाँ फैमिली प्लानिंग सफल नहीं हुआ है। हुआ होगा। लेकिन उसका रिबार्ड उसकी बख़्शीश क्या यह देनी चाहिये कि 1951 की जो पापुलेशन उसकी थी उनका मान कर उसको रिप्रिजेंटेशन दिया जाए? उस तरह में करना गलत होगा। ऐसा करना बाकी प्रदेशों के प्रति अन्याय करना होगा।

1951 रखने का क्या कारण है ? इससे इनको फायदा होता है इनके सिवा और कोई कारण नहीं बताते हैं। 1949 क्यों नहीं रखते ? जो मुख्य उद्देश्य संविधान में लिखा हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको ही ये खत्म करना चाहते हैं। यह उद्देश्य—81 वें आर्टिकल में लिखा हुआ है—

"There shall be allotted to such State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is so far as practicable the same for all States"

इक्विलिटी का जो प्रिंसिपल संविधान में दिया हुआ है, इस इक्विलिटी के प्रिंसिपल को ही मैं खत्म करना चाहते हैं।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि 1951 के सेंसस को आधार बना कर यह बाकी प्रदेशों के साथ अनुपात कर रहे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि कुछ प्रदेशों में पापुलेशन के बढ़ने का कारण यह है कि वहाँ के लोगो ने फैमिली प्लानिंग को नहीं अपनाया। मेरे विचार में पापुलेशन बढ़ने के और भी कई कारण हैं। उदाहरण के लिए चूँकि आदिवासियों में बहुपत्नी प्रथा प्रचलित है, इस लिए उनकी पापुलेशन ज्यादा बढ़ने की संभावना है। मध्यप्रदेश की पापुलेशन बढ़ने का एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन प्रदेशों की पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है, उनके प्रति अनुपात क्यों किया जाये। यदि माता-पिता फैमिली प्लानिंग न करें, तो उनके बच्चों को उन के अधिकारों से वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। चूँकि यह बिल मूलभूत इक्विलिटी के प्रिंसिपल के खिलाफ है, इस लिए मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ।

1949 में कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली के सामने भी यह सवाल आया था। उस की डीबेट्स के पेज 408 पर यूनिवर्सल कांस्टीट्यूशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का यह भाग दिया गया है,

"The Committee did not go into the details of the revised scheme of allocation of seats in the Council of States prepared by office, as owing to mergers of various types the position of the Indian States is still unsettled. They were of the view that it was advisable to postpone consideration of the detailed allocation of seats to a later date. The Committee while reiterating their previous decision that the representation of units in the Council of States shall be on the scale of one representative for every million of the population up to five millions of the population plus one representative for every additional two millions of the population thereafter, considered it unnecessary to adhere to the other decision that the Maximum number of representatives from any one unit shall be limited to twenty five. It was found that only two States, namely, Madras and United Provinces would be affected by the imposition of such a limitation and that an abrogation of this limit while securing uniformity would involve only an increase by seven seat in the total number of seats which would be well within the overall maximum of 250 members provided for in article 67 (1) of the Draft Constitution."

इस में कहा गया है कि इस प्रावजन से मद्रास और उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ बड़ा अनुपात होगा, लेकिन फिर भी कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली ने इक्विलिटी को कायम रखने के लिए आर्टिकल 81 और 82 पास किये।

माननीय सदस्य 1951 की सभस को आधार बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर 1949 या

[श्री आर० बी० बहे]

उससे पहले की पापुलेशन फिगर्स ले, तो मध्य प्रदेश को लाभ हो सकता है। मैं समझना हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य 1951 के सेंसस की बात इस लिए कह रहे हैं कि इससे उनकी स्टेट को फायदा होता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह मशौघन रखा है कि स्टेट्स को जो ग्रान्ट दी जाती है, वे 1951 की सेंसस के आधार पर दी जाये। मैं इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि स्टेट्स को ग्रान्ट देने में अन्याय होता है। मध्य प्रदेश को मिलने वाली ग्रान्ट के बारे में हमने कई बार आवाज उठाई है कि केन्द्र से हमको पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन उस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम उस बारे में 1951 की सेंसस को आधार बना लें। ग्रान्ट्स व सब्सिडी में जिन स्टेट्स के साथ अन्याय होता है उनको अपनी ग्रान्ट्स में वृद्धि कराने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता कि ज्यादा ग्रान्ट्स प्राप्त करने के लिए कान्ट्रीट्यूशन में एमेन्डमेंट किया जाना चाहिए। इससे और तरीके हैं।

चूँकि इस विल में कुछ प्रदेशों के साथ यह कह कर अन्याय किया जा रहा है कि वहाँ फैमिली प्लानिंग सर्विसेस पुल नहीं हुआ है, इस लिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) Mr Chairman, I rise to oppose this Bill totally, not because I am opposed to any large representation to the State of Tamilnadu in this chamber, nor am I opposed to more just and equitable allocation of funds from the Centre to Tamilnadu—in fact, it would be over-simplification of the entire matter to say that the Bill purely seeks these two added facilities and concessions for Tamilnadu, namely, larger representation in the House and better allocation of funds from the Centre—but because the Bill dislodges and dispenses

with a cardinal and a very basic and fundamental concept on which our entire polity and our Constitution has been built up

This Bill in fact hits at the root of the equality of people to which Mr Bhandare referred. He brought in a lot of erudition in his speech, I wish to confine myself to the common point only. The object has been fairly well explained in the purpose of the Bill. I was wondering whether there is a case to be considered. After I heard the arguments of the learned Member of the Bill I am ever more convinced that this Bill deserves our right rejection, the sooner we do it, the better it will be.

Sir, I can understand the grievance of the Mover of the Bill. His grievance to my mind, is this. That is, the people of Tamilnadu were sensible enough after 1951 to implement the teachings of the Family Planning Department, they behaved with certain caution and restraint and discipline in the bedrooms after 1951 and as a result of that there is a direct penalty to the people of Tamilnadu

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN We took it up only after 1951.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE That is, ought we to penalise anybody retrospectively? Why did they not do it before 1951?

Why should they not be penalised retrospectively?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN. I said, we took it up only after 1951 ...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE If all the States want to undo the damage, how can they do it retrospectively now? That is the point. There should be a fair chance. That is his grievance. I appreciate the

argument. His point was this. The Tamilnadu citizens, as responsible citizens took the Famil Planning programme more seriously. There are other States also. They took this programme seriously and therefore they must not be penalised. That is absolutely clear. All right; but then, is this the only way?

Is this the only manner, the only method, by which the grievance—if at all genuine—could be redressed? Would it make any difference if insted of 30, there would be 32 Members here? My responsible submission is that that by itself would not make any difference such.

Nor, Sir, do I see any point in the contention raised by the Mover of the Bill that the existing provisions of Art. 81 in the Constitution is giving a tremendous incentive to the success of family planning. This is contrary to human psychology. Can a man behave himself, because he is worried that as a result of his misbehaviour there is going to be lesser representation or more representation to the Lok Sabha? As I said, it is a common-sense point of view. I am not a constitutional lawyer.

Argument have been advance. It has been said that Art. 81 as it is enshrined postulates or contemplates representation to States on the basis of population. People would not take family planning teachings very seriously, for, if they take it seriously, representation in this chamber would be less. Sir, rarely have I heard arguments which are more fantastic than this. They have no idea; it makes little difference to people whether there are 30 representatives of Tamilnadu or 31 or 32, 33 or 35. 35 of them can do as good work as all 520 of us put together. So, there is no qualitative evaluation.

After all, the Mover seems to reduce the entire human problem to a simple mathematical formula like the Malthus theory. He worked this out with some geometry and came out with certain

Malthusian proposition on population—someone said he propounded this theory without consulting his wife and that is why the human aspect was completely forgotten. But, Sir let us not be guilty of amending the Constitutions without proper consultations. If one were to see carefully and examine the scheme of Article 81, one would find that in terms of Article 81, the entire country is divided into territorial constituencies in different States.

There are 500 such constituencies and 25 constituencies for the Union territories. The Constitution as such does not speak of so many seats per state. It postulates that five hundred people would be elected to this Chamber and would consider the interests of the country or the national interests Over and above any parochial or narrow interests. My very serious objection to all that has been stated today is this, Voluminous statistics have been quoted by my hon. friend. I was simply overwhelmed by it; I am a student of accounts, but I was overwhelmed by the statistics I was reminded of the saying that there are three types of lies, namely lies, damm lies and statistics.

MR CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next occasion.

16.31 hr s.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned till
Seventeen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at
Seventeen of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YASHWANT-RAO CHAVAN) : Sir, on the 24th of March this year, I had presented to the Honourable House an interim Budget for 1971-72. I had then assured Honourable Members that the Budget proper to be presented in the current Session will provide for a significant increase in the outlays on development and social welfare over and beyond what the interim Budget had indicated. It is in fulfilment of this commitment that I rise before you today.

Economic Conditions

2. Earlier this week, the Government have laid on the floor of the Honourable House the Economic Survey for 1970-71. The Survey shows that the economy presents in general a promising picture indeed and that it is now better poised to tackle the tasks ahead than at any other time in recent years. We have once more been able to fulfil during 1970-71, the target set in the Fourth Plan with respect to the overall rate of economic growth. In agriculture, progress has been maintained, foodgrains production has continued to expand at a most satisfactory rate. In the industrial sector, lack of certain essential raw materials has hampered production in some areas and there is still under-utilisation of capacity in a few other areas. But new grounds have been broken in our import substitution efforts, and recovery from the years of recession in the middle 1960's is considerable. Besides, the growth in the small-scale sector is most encouraging. Enough symptoms abound which indicate that once a significant improvement occurs in the scale of public investments, industry as a whole will surge forward. After a few initial set-backs, there has been a remarkable spurt in exports towards the later months of the year. Better organisation is, however, still the major outstanding task for both industry and exports. Apart from raw material shortages and procedural delays we have also to face problems of low scales of operations and high unit cost in some industries. Cost

reduction and improvement in efficiency are thus vital for imparting a new dynamism to industrial growth and exports.

3. In agriculture too, there is yet no occasion to relent on our efforts. We must continue the search for high-yielding varieties of paddy which will prove durable in our varying agro-climatic conditions. Irrigation facilities will have to be expanded to ensure the extensive propagation of double cropping. Our search for better pest-resistant qualities of seeds for millets must go on. The greatest area of responsibility will lie in improving the productivity per hectare of pulses and the cash crops, including cotton, oilseeds and jute. During 1970-71 there was a marked stability occasionally even a certain fall in foodgrain prices. In fact, but for the Government's price support operations intended to protect the farmers there would have been a steeper order of decline in these prices. Despite this, there was an overall increase in the general price level largely induced by the shortage in the availability of commercial crops. Against this background we cannot accelerate our rate of growth with price stability unless we raise the output of commercial crops.

4. On the external side, while we can take credit for repaying our outstanding obligations to the International Monetary Fund our balance of payments is not as satisfying as it was at the end of 1969-70. Exports have shown a remarkable improvement. At the same time, with the rising tempo of industrial activity, imports have been going up. Outstanding import licence suggest that there will be a further increase in imports during the current year. Because of shortage in steel, cotton oils and oilseeds, we have had to plan for much larger imports than originally envisaged. Fresh aid allocations have declined during the past year even as the burden of debt servicing has continued to mount. Net aid available to finance imports has, therefore, shrunk. Thus we can scarcely afford to relax in

the matter of a prudent management of our balance of payments.

Reorientation of policies

5. The massive mandate which this Government received from the people three months ago was a mandate for socialism, a mandate for rapid economic growth matched by increased social justice. There can be little doubt that social justice must begin with increasing the opportunities of job and work for every one. A good deal has been done in the course of the past year to initiate measures for creating gainful work for the urban unemployed as well as the rural under-employed. During the past year, the nationalised banks have expanded their scale of operations so as to provide more credit to the hitherto neglected sectors and for purposes of self-employment. They intend to do much more in future. A crash programme for rural employment has been announced and the Government's broad objective is to ensure employment to at least one person in each family in all parts of the country. At the same time, the Government is determined that such schemes for creating employment do not take the form of *ad hoc* measures but contribute to the accretion of additional physical assets in the countryside in the form of new roads, land reclamation, land development, drainage etc.

6. Honourable Members will also remember that special works programmes were introduced last year to improve job opportunities in the countryside, particularly for the small farmers and in the backward areas. These schemes will continue. In addition, as I shall describe presently, we propose to make a special budgetary provision for assisting the educated unemployed in their search for a constructive opportunity to serve the nation.

7. The largest stimulus to employment can, however, come only by increas-

ing the tempo of economic activity all round. It is therefore essential that expenditure under the Plan is maintained on projected levels and that no shortfalls occur. I am afraid that our performance in 1970-71 in this respect leaves much to be desired. While I am proposing to increase significantly the Plan outlays over what was allocated last year, the emphasis has to be even more on the timely implementation of Plan projects for which budgetary provision is being made.

8. Faster growth and greater social justice will be elusive goals unless pursued in a milieu of relative price stability. We can scarcely ignore the adverse effects of unabated price increases on both investment and income distribution. Inflation also dislocates attempts to increase the efficiency of production and to lower unit cost, which in turn affects exports. There is therefore need for continuous vigilance. The drive for a faster rate of growth in this sense, therefore, blends with the parallel goal of achieving price stability. In this task, we must also keep under examination the operation of the monetary forces.

9. Our procedure for formulating annual Plans is itself in the nature of a reassessment of Plan priorities and objectives. At the present juncture, when we have just received a new mandate, it is also necessary to make a fresh appraisal of the Plan as a whole. The emphasis from now on has to be on measures which will speed up the process of implementation of projects, foster the expansion of employment opportunities and reduce disparities, including regional disparities. Honourable Members are aware of the various steps taken in recent years for encouraging growth, including growth of industry in the backward areas through allocation of Plan assistance and similar fiscal and other means. The same objective has to be kept in mind in the allocation of our foreign exchange resources including those mobilised through external assistance. Schemes intended for back-

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ward areas have to be given due consideration at the stage of the formulation of the Plan itself, so that in general allotment of internal and external resources under the Plan, the different parts of the country, and particularly the retarded regions get their due share

10. Our public sector enterprises have deepened and widened the industrial base of the economy and achieved certain basic social objectives. Efficient performance on the part of these enterprises is crucial for the Government's overall development effort. The extent of buoyancy that can be added to the economy each year will be largely related to the ability of the public sector to implement the Plan proposals. Administrative and procedural delays which hold back progress of these enterprises are thus matters of considerable concern. Similarly, the public sector has to yield a sizeable surplus, since this surplus is a key source of future growth. During the past year a number of steps have been taken to raise the general efficiency of public enterprises. Increasing attention is being devoted for the proper maintenance of inventories as well as of plant and machinery in each public sector unit, and towards tackling the problem of personnel management and industrial relations. In regard to the latter we would certainly like to have the advice and counsel of trade unions. They have an equal stake in the efficiency of the public sector, I hope that, with their cooperation, it will be possible to initiate a new chapter of industrial relations in our public enterprises.

11. A large segment of the commercial banks is also now a part of the public sector. Here too I would seek the cooperation of the trade union leaders to improve the efficiency of the banking system. A beginning was made recently when I initiated a dialogue with the employees and the management of the banks, our discussions covered such areas as credit planning and deposit mobilisation. I propose to continue this

practice. The new Boards of Directors, the composition of which will be announced soon and which will include representatives of the Award staff and officers will I hope, carry forward the task of improving the procedures and policies of the banks along intended lines

12. Each of the nationalised banks has been urged to have an annual credit plan which could ensure that the credit apportioned to the different sectors, and particularly the sector neglected hitherto is in conformity with their needs and at the same time within the norms of monetary expansion. The Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to suggest credit schemes for promoting self-employment has made a number of valuable suggestions which are being given shape to by the commercial banks. Another committee which was asked to recommend a scheme of differential lending rates for helping the smaller borrowers and the weaker sections of the community has just submitted its report. A Credit Guarantee Corporation has been set up with effect from first April to underwrite the advances offered by banks to small borrowers. Honourable Members are also aware that the Government have recently framed the guidelines for the conversion into equity of loans offered by public financial institutions. These guidelines should go a long way to promote the establishment of a joint sector to which we attach considerable significance.

13. Honourable Members, I am sure are happy with our decision to take over, the business of general insurance in the country. This decision marks a culmination of the process which was started when we nationalised the Imperial Bank of India and the life insurance business and to which we gave a major thrust less than two years ago through nationalisation of major commercial banks. With these measures, virtually all the savings of the people mobilised by financial institutions can

be deployed in accordance with national priorities.

Revised Estimates 1970-71

14 In the Interim Budget, I had indicated that the year 1970-71 will close with an overall deficit of Rs 230 crores. The Budget documents I am presenting today repeat from the Interim Budget the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 since actuals are not yet available in most cases. According to the latest indications however, the overall deficit for 1970-71, I am afraid, may be of the order of Rs 270 crores.

15 While presenting the Interim Budget I had occasion to express concern over the fact that a number of States were over-drawing their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India. I regret to say that despite the increased special assistance of Rs 195 crores to the States during 1970-71, there has been no abatement in the States' recourse to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank as will be evident from the fact that, at the end of last March, as many as 14 States had overdrafts aggregating to Rs. 260 crores. The special assistance to States, which was designed to help them to fulfil their targets of Plan outlays, is to taper off in the coming years. In this context, the problem of overdrafts assumes an additional gravity. I would appeal to the States to maximise their efforts for raising additional resources and to enforce the strictest discipline on the growth of non-Plan expenditure.

Budget Estimates, 1971-72

16 Honourable Members will recall that in the Interim Budget I had provided a sum of Rs 1,195 crores for the Central Plan for 1971-72, that is, at the same level as in the Budget for 1970-71. I had then stated that the provision for the Central Plan for a current year was to be augmented following a review of requirements and resources. I propose to raise the outlay under the Central Plan by Rs 155 crores,

that is, to Rs 1,350 crores. This represents an increase of more than Rs 300 crores over the likely actual level of expenditure in 1970-71. That more important areas where the budgetary provisions have been significantly raised over what was provided in the Interim Budget include shipping (Rs 16 crores), ports (Rs 13 crores), roads (Rs 10 crores), mines and metals (Rs 9 crores), health and family planning (Rs 12 crores), Posts & Telegraphs (Rs 11 crores), agriculture (Rs 32 crores) and food procurement (Rs 18 crores). I had already provided in full in the Interim Budget the sum of Rs 785 crores towards central assistance for the Plans of the States and the Union Territories, as against a provision of Rs 711 crores in the Budget for 1970-71.

17 For creating immediate employment opportunities, even a larger Plan outlay may not be enough in the short period. I have therefore decided to add a further thrust to the public sector outlay which could both generate additional employment and provide relief to the weaker sections of the community. For the crash programme for rural employment a provision of Rs 50 crores was already made in the March Budget. But the problem of unemployment is equally acute among our educated young men and women. We are determined not to permit them to be a lost and frustrated generation. We propose to assist them actively so that they might set themselves up in gainful creative endeavours which would at the same time accelerate the pace of economic progress of the country. To this end, in the Budget I am now presenting, we propose to allot a further sum of Rs. 25 crores for schemes specially designed to suit the educated unemployed including engineers and technicians. The details of these schemes are being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministries concerned.

18. Honourable Members will be glad to know that the provision of Rs 4 crores made in the Interim Budget for a

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nutrition programme for children is now being raised to Rs. 10 crores, and included in the Plan. I have no illusion that even this larger provision will mean much more than a beginning in the task of protecting and nurturing the health and welfare of the poor children. I do hope that, in this matter, we will be in a position to do substantially more in the coming years. I might also mention here that we propose to reserve 25 per cent of fresh admissions to public schools for meritorious candidates, who will be offered Government scholarships.

19. The special provisions made last year for improvement of slums are being maintained. The work of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority will be pursued with vigour. I would also like to state here that the Government would consider sympathetically proposals for a similar improvement in living conditions for slum dwellers in other metropolitan cities and towns; if State Governments and municipal bodies could initiate viable schemes for this purpose, we will consider the question of financial accommodation.

20. Finally, I have to refer to the tragedy that has been enacted over the past two months in East Bengal representing some of the darkest episodes in human history. Already, some three million evacuees have crossed over the borders. In fact by now this number is nearly 4 millions. It is our hope and endeavour that all these unfortunate people will be able soon to return to their homes and hearths in dignity and honour. Meanwhile, we shall do our utmost to offer succour and relief to all those who have taken temporary shelter with us. It will clearly be beyond our capability to meet on our own the financial burden involved. We regard it as the responsibility of the international community to share with us this burden. In the Budget, I have tentatively made a provision of Rs. 60 crores for providing relief to the evacuees from East Bengal. For the present, we

have taken credit on the revenue side to the extent of Rs. 20 crores which we expect will accrue to the Budget by way of external assistance for the relief of the evacuees. In addition, it is our hope that substantial supplies from abroad will be available for providing relief without being routed through the Budget. Honourable Members will not that the provision we have made will suffice only for a limited period and that a considerably higher order of assistance from the international community will be necessary.

21. Let me now sum up the overall budgetary picture as it emerges following the increase in the Plan outlay, the provision for employment assistance, and certain inescapable additions to the non-Plan items of expenditure since the presentation of the Interim Budget in March. Apart from the provision for evacuee relief, I might mention in particular the addition in the expenditure on account of food subsidy, which is now placed at Rs. 30 crores instead of Rs. 10 crores as indicated in the Interim Budget. On present reckoning, the revenue receipts in 1971-72 are likely to be of the order of Rs. 3,562 crores. Expenditure to be met from revenue will amount to Rs. 3,587 crores. Thus the revenue surplus, placed in the Interim Budget at Rs. 114 crores, will now turn into a deficit of Rs. 25 crores. On the capital side, the collections under the various small savings schemes are now expected to be Rs. 180 crores as against Rs. 155 crores indicated in the Interim Budget; correspondingly, however, loans to the States will also go up by Rs. 16 crores, so that the net increase under this head will be only Rs. 9 crores. I have also taken credit for an additional accrual of Rs. 40 crores under PL 480 receipts representing largely the spill-over from 1970-71. Total capital receipts inclusive of loans and advances and transactions under various debt deposit heads are now placed at Rs. 2,024 crores and total capital expenditure, including loans and advances, is estimated at Rs. 2,396 crores. The capital budget will, therefore, show a deficit of Rs. 372 crores as against Rs. 354 crores in the Interim

Budget. The over-all budgetary gap, taking revenue and capital accounts together, will now be of the order of Rs. 397 crores. This takes into account the effect on the Central Budget of the changes in Railway fares and freight rates announced a few days ago and of changes in the Post and Telegraph tariff to which I will refer a little later.

22. Honourable Members, I am sure, would not like me to leave uncovered a deficit of this magnitude in the Budget. I will, therefore, seek their indulgence if I have now to turn to what all of you, I am sure, are waiting for, namely, proposals to bring down the deficit to a more tolerable order.

23. The task of raising additional resources through fresh imposts on the people is the least enviable of a Finance Minister's responsibility. If I still have to approach this House with proposals to raise additional resources, it is because of the imperatives of the situation, including the need to augment the Plan outlay, to create additional employment opportunities and to offer succour to the evacuees from East Bengal.

General Principles

24. In framing these proposals, I have endeavoured to follow certain broad principles. These are :

- (a) The tax structure must be simplified and rationalised in such a way that the burden of assessment for the assessee as well as the tax collector and the opportunities for evasion are minimised;
- (b) The overall burden of taxation must be distributed amongst the different sections of the community in such a manner that, in the process, there is an

appreciable scaling down of the concentration of economic power and reduction in the inequalities in income and wealth; and

- (c) The incidence of the fresh imposts should not, as far as possible, disturb the general level of prices of essential goods.

25. Accordingly, the concentration of the additional tax effort, to the extent feasible, should be on direct taxes, particularly on the affluent groups, and on such categories of indirect taxes as affect the luxury and near-luxury commodities. In so far as we succeed in limiting the burden of indirect levies on the latter group of commodities, we are also able to achieve in part the other objective of improving the structure of income distribution in society.

Tax Administration

26. The tightening and streamlining of tax administration has two facts. First, it helps to garner additional yield from the existing tax sources and thus makes it less necessary to look for fresh tax heads every year. Second, since it is generally the well-to-do and the rich who avoid and evade taxes, a tightening of tax administration, including closing of loopholes, would compel them to part with a larger proportion of their incomes and assets and would therefore further one of the overriding objectives of fiscal policy.

27. Undervaluation of property has been one of the means to evade wealth tax capital gains tax and stamp duties. It has also been an important avenue for the circulation of black money. This practice could be greatly discouraged if Governments had the power to acquire properties at price that correspond to what is recorded in sale deeds. Accordingly, we propose to move a Bill during the current session to

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acquire this power. I hope it would not be considered dishonourable to take a dishonest man at his word.

28. In pursuance of the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations, it is also proposed to sponsor legislation in the current session to discourage benami holding of property. If, at the time of assessment, a person fails to declare income from a piece of property or the property itself so as to evade payment of income and wealth taxes, the intended legislation will debar him from enforcing his claim to such property in a court of law.

29. Pursuant to the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission, we further propose to transfer the work of recovery of arrears of estate duty from the State Governments to the Income Tax Department at the Centre. Since, in this matter, we can move only with the concurrence of the State Legislatures, a Bill is being drafted for circulation among the States.

30. It is proposed to strengthen the Valuation Cell located in the Central Board of Direct Taxes for making valuation of buildings in order to enable it to extend its activities and speed up valuations in cases involving the assessment of wealth tax. For assessment of income tax, under the new procedure which has come into effect from the current year, summary assessments will be completed in most cases which do not involve substantial points of dispute, and only a small proportion of the cases will be subjected to a sample scrutiny subsequently. This will enable the Income Tax Officers to devote correspondingly more time for cases involving substantial revenue.

31. In the field of excise duties, I propose to set up a Committee to review the Self Removal Procedure scheme, which has been in operation for the last two to three years, with a view to suggesting

improvements which could reduce leakage of revenue. A Study Team, which considered the issues relating to over and under invoicing, have made a number of suggestions for checking the leakage of foreign exchange through manipulation of invoice values. The Government will give early consideration to implement its recommendation. With a similar purpose, a comprehensive review is being undertaken to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and we propose to introduce soon a Bill to amend several provisions of this Act.

Consultation with States

32. In the past, at the Centre, we have taken several fiscal steps to discourage the growth and concentration of excessive income and wealth in a few hands in the urban areas. The constitutional prerogative of the Union Government to initiate measures for similar reforms in the countryside is however severely restricted. But this does not mean that some of the present anomalies must continue, or that we can be oblivious of growing inequalities in rural areas. Ultimately, the basis of tax has to be the size of income or wealth irrespective of whether it is derived from agricultural or non-agricultural sources.

33. Similarly, there are constitutional limitations on the powers of the Centre to tax services even when these are of a luxury or semi-luxury character. As the States and the Centre have to share the responsibility of raising resources for economic development, it is the duty and obligation of the Centre to point out to the States untapped resources for mobilisation where the Union Government itself is precluded by the constitutional provisions to impose any levy. It is my intention to consult and seek the advice of the State Finance Ministers on the entire range of these issues and to remain in continuous touch with them so that a concerted view is taken.

Direct Taxation

34. I now come to the new proposals in respect of direct taxation. If we are going to make an effective dent on the problem of income inequalities in our society, we cannot possibly flinch from deploying increasingly the instrument of direct taxation. The proposals that I am outlining will have only a limited yield of revenue in the current year. Over a number of years, however, the cumulative effect of these proposals will be to raise revenue of a considerable order; what is much more significant, they will bring about a significant change in the distribution of disposable income and wealth.

(a) Taxation on Income and Wealth

35. In the field of personal income taxation, the rate of surcharge in the case of individuals as well as Hindu undivided families is being increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent provided the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 per annum. In a full year, the impact of the proposal will be to provide an additional Rs. 20 crores to the exchequer; for 1971-72, the revenue yield is expected to be around Rs. 12 crores.

36. I also want to take this opportunity to increase the tax on capital gains, which are a species of unearned income. The deduction from long-term capital gains allowed in computing the taxable income of non-corporate assessee in being reduced from 45 per cent to 35 per cent where such gains relate to lands and buildings and from 65 per cent to 50 per cent in respect of other capital gains.

37. The incidence of tax on long-term capital gains will be increased in the case of companies as well. This increase is being brought about by raising the rate of tax from 40 per cent to 45 per cent in respect of gains relating to lands and buildings and from 30 per cent to 35 per cent in respect of other gains.

38. I have some fairly stiff proposals regarding wealth tax. If a significant reduction in the concentration of wealth is to be brought about, it is essential that the taxation of wealth is made more rigorous. Honourable Members will recollect that last year's Budget made a beginning in this direction by raising the rates of additional wealth tax on urban property. This year, I propose to raise drastically taxation on slabs of net wealth above Rs. 15 lakhs, where the rate of tax will now be uniformly 8 per cent as against the current rates of 4 per cent on net wealth between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs and 5 per cent on net wealth above Rs. 20 lakhs. I also propose to include in net wealth for purposes of taxation the first Rs. 1 lakh of wealth in the case of all individual assessee and the first Rs. 2 lakhs for Hindu undivided families. Thus, while no wealth tax will be leviable unless the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1 lakh in the case of individuals and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of Hindu undivided families, once they are liable to tax, it will apply to their entire wealth. However, the exemptions in respect of approved financial investments, owner-occupied house and agricultural assets will continue.

39. To tighten the incidence, the exemption from wealth tax currently available for household or personal jewellery and for shares forming part of initial capital issues is being withdrawn. In the case of conveyances, the exemption will now be limited to Rs. 25,000 in the aggregate. The existing provision in the Wealth Tax Act excluding from aggregation the assets transferred by an individual to the spouse or minor children is being done away with. A similar provision is being made in respect of conversion of assets of individuals into those of Hindu undivided families. While all these changes will not naturally yield any revenue this year, in future, the annual additional yield from these measures affecting wealth tax could be around Rs. 14.5 crores. What is more important, they will impose a virtual ceiling on individual wealth at a much lower level than at present.

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40. As a further measure to discourage evasion of tax, conversion of the separate property of an individual into property belonging to a Hindu undivided family will be brought within the ambit of the gift tax.

(b) Taxation of Companies

41. I am proposing several structural changes affecting the incidence of company taxation. While the rates of taxation on the ordinary income of companies are being maintained at existing levels, except for the rates on capital gains, the rate of surtax on company profits will be increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in the case of chargeable profits in excess of 15 per cent of the capital.

42. The practice of offering a development rebate in respect of new investment has had, I feel, a full play. I am accordingly serving the required notice that no development rebate will be allowed on ships acquired or machinery or plant installed after May 31, 1974. Whatever the revenue implications of this step—and they are sizeable—will be fully revealed only after 1974-75, i.e., from the Fifth Plan onwards. But I shall consider myself amply rewarded if advance notice of this change quickens the pace of investment in the remaining of the Fourth Plan.

43. At present, in the case of new industrial undertakings, ships and approved hotels, profits upto 6 per cent of the capital employed are entitled to tax exemption for a period of five years. Since debentures and long-term borrowings do not in any manner represent risk capital and interest thereon is in any case deducted, it was generosity on the part of the Government to extend the tax holiday provision even to such constituents of capital. I now propose that in calculating the limit of 6 per cent of the capital for purposes of tax exemption, debentures and long-term borrowings will

be excluded. This single measure will provide the exchequer with Rs. 10 crores during the current year; the yield for a full year will be of the order of Rs. 14 crores.

44. Priority industries currently enjoy a special tax exemption upto 8 per cent of their profits. I am proposing that the special exemption be reduced to 5 per cent of such profits. In addition, we have also decided to shorten the list of priority industries by excluding aluminium, motor trucks and buses, cement and refractories, soda ash, petro-chemicals and automobile ancillaries. The general economic conditions are now such that it is not necessary that these industries should continue to enjoy special benefits which were accruing to them hitherto. The two measures in relation to priority industries should yield Rs. 8 crores in future years; in 1971-72, the yield is likely to be about Rs. 6 crores.

45. The deduction of income upto Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate from investments in specified financial assets which was provided for last year will from now on be admissible only to individuals and Hindu undivided families.

46. The concessional tax treatment of dividends received by foreign companies from a closely-held Indian company engaged in a priority industry will be discontinued; the foreign companies will be subjected to tax on such dividends at the usual rate of 24.5 per cent.

47. I am firmly of the view that the fiscal instrument must be deployed to discourage payment of high salaries and remunerations which go ill with the norms of egalitarian society. I accordingly propose to impose a ceiling on the remuneration of company employees which would be deductible in the computation of taxable profits. The ceiling is being set at Rs. 3,000 per month. Together with the existing ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per month in the case of perquisites, the allowable overall ceiling on

remuneration and perquisites, for purposes of taxation, will be at Rs. 6,000 per month. In addition, I am proposing to reduce the tax deductible limits of daily allowance to employees while on tour.

(c) *Miscellaneous Concessions*

48. Having already delivered the rough tidings, let me now detail some of the smoother ones. I propose to raise the standard deduction currently allowed for the computation of taxable income, of employees who own a motor-cycle, a scooter or a moped from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 per month; of others, who do not possess any of these, the standard deduction will be raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per month.

49. The quantum of deduction in respect of long-term savings through life insurance provident fund contributions, etc., is being substantially modified. At present, 60 per cent of the first Rs. 5,000 together with 50 per cent of the balance of such long-term savings are tax exempt. I am now proposing that for the first Rs. 1,000 of such savings, the quantum of deduction should be 100 per cent. On the next Rs. 4,000 of the qualifying savings, the proposed deduction will be 50 per cent, and on the balance 40 per cent. The limit for the savings qualifying for deduction will be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 in the case of individuals.

50. As a result of the changes in the standard deductions allowable for conveyance and long-term savings, an employee with an annual income of Rs. 6,000 will be exempt from income taxation provided he saves at least Rs. 400 in the approved form.

51. The tax concessions for promoting development and export of technical know-how and technical services, which have been available only to companies, will from now on also apply to individuals, Hindu undivided families and partnership

firms. Certain further tax concessions are also at present available for expenditure on research and development. A committee has recently been set up by the Government to review the position and make recommendations regarding further fiscal incentives that could be offered to encourage industrial research. The recommendations of the Committee will be given due weight.

52. The special deduction of income upto Rs. 3,000 from investments in specified financial assets available to individuals and Hindu undivided families would henceforth also cover interest on deposits with a cooperative society made by its members. Moreover, the interest paid by a cooperative society to its members on deposits made by them will be exempted from the requirement of deduction of tax at source. Shares of, and member-deposits with, a cooperative society will be regarded as approved investments which are exempt from wealth tax upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs. But I propose to withdraw the exemption in respect of such investment in the case of discretionary trusts which are subject to taxation on their net wealth at the flat rate of 1.5 per cent, or at the rate applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is higher.

53. There are certain minor concessions which I would now mention together. Cooperative societies of workers of those engaged in fishing and allied activities will be exempted from tax on their entire business income. Local authorities deriving income from the supply of water or electricity to villages outside their jurisdiction will be exempted from tax on such incomes. A member of a cooperative housing society, to whom a building or a flat has been allotted under a house-building scheme of the society, will be regarded as the owner of that piece of property for purposes of wealth tax.

54. The Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation will be exempted from tax on its income for a period of

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ten years; the tax-exempt status of the Deposit Insurance Corporation will be extended by a further period of five years.

55. This brings me to the close of the various proposals relating to direct taxation. After taking into account the concessions, the net yield from the new direct tax measures from 1972-73 will be of the order of Rs. 57 crores. For 1971-72, however, the realisation is unlikely to exceed Rs. 27 crores.

Indirect Taxation

56. I now turn to indirect taxes. My proposals regarding customs duties belong broadly to two categories. The first set of proposals is aimed at rationalising the rates structure of import duties. The other group of proposals is related to, and consequent on, the arrangements reached with a number of foreign countries who have agreed to release us from the bindings under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade in the matter of import levy on certain commodities.

(a) Import Duties

57. The existing rates structure of import duties, I confess, forms a complicated pattern. As of now, there are seven ad valorem rates of duty in force: 15 per cent, 27½ per cent, 35 per cent, 40 per cent, 50 per cent, 60 per cent and, finally, 100 per cent. In order to introduce an across-the-board simplification and to remove existing anomalies, I propose to have only four effective rates of import duty, namely 30 per cent, 40 per cent, 60 per cent and 100 per cent.

58. I propose to bring in all items of machinery within the orbit of 30 per cent import levy. While this would imply a marginal increase of 2½ percentage points in the rate of duty in respect of project imports, the decrease of duty by 5 percentage points in respect of machinery in general would provide relief to smaller industrial units and units manufacturing equip-

ment who import a part of the components and to all those who need to import small items of machinery by way of spares or balancing equipment. The equalisation of rates for all kinds of machinery would also simplify assessment and, I hope, speed up assessment work. Items such as agricultural machinery and implements, dairy and poultry farming appliances would also now attract duty at the rate of 30 per cent instead of 15 per cent.

59. Certain basic raw materials and non-ferrous metals will from now on be liable to duty at the uniform rate of 40 per cent. Iron and steel and unwrought copper will, however, attract the lower duty of 30 per cent.

60. It is proposed to eliminate the present rate of duty of 50 per cent and levy instead a higher rate of 60 per cent on most items. A similar upward revision has already been made in the course of the past two years with respect to the duty on chemical, drugs, medicines, electrical and non-electrical appliances. What I am proposing now, therefore, is to bring all similar items together under the umbrella of the same rate of duty.

61. Till now, certain items used by the more affluent sections of the community, such as automobile components and dry fruits, were liable to a duty of 60 per cent instead of 100 per cent which is the standard rate for most imported consumer goods. This anomaly is now being removed. In addition, in view of the increase in the c. i. f. price as well as the high margin of profit, the specific rate applicable to cloves is being increased from Rs. 18 per kilogram to Rs. 60 per kilogram.

62. As a result of the release from the GATT bindings, we are now in a position to either impose a duty, or raise the existing rates of duty, on a number of items, including agricultural tractors, earthshifting machinery, staple fibre excluding yarn raw wool, unwrought copper, zinc and pig lead. I propose to avail of the op-

portunity. In view of the high margin of profit on imported staple fibre I am proposing that the duty on it be fixed at 100 per cent. On unwrought zinc, pig lead and raw wool, the duty will be 40 per cent, and on copper, 30 per cent. Given the large disparity between the prices of imported and indigenous tractors, I have also decided on a levy of 30 per cent on imported agricultural tractors. The same rate of duty will apply on earth-shifting machinery.

63. Taking into account the effect of the rationalisation of import duties as well as the adjustments following from the release from the GATT bindings and the countervailing levies related to changes in excise duties to which I would soon turn, we should be able to get additional revenue to the extent of nearly Rs. 54 crores during the remaining part of the year.

(b) *Excise duties*

64. I now come to the proposals with respect to excise duties. Pursuant to the decision to continue the scheme of levying additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax on sugar, textiles and tobacco, we are committed to raise the over-all incidence of these additional duties to 10.8 per cent on the value of clearances by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Since this target has to be attained by 1973-74, it has become necessary to make a substantial beginning in the current year itself. For the present I have decided to concentrate on cigarettes and, to some extent, on textiles.

65. There comes perhaps a time in the life of every smoker when the concern for his own health begins to outweigh the loyalty to an old and faithful companion. For those who cannot shake off their consuming passion, there is at least the consolation that the more taxes they pay, the more they serve the common cause. I am therefore, fortified in my decision to increase once again the taxation on cigarettes by the thought that whichever way my smoking friends react, there would be a net gain to national welfare. In place of

the existing three slabs of duty on cigarettes, I propose to have five. By suitable adjustments of the basic and additional duties on these slabs, I hope to raise during the current year Rs. 33.20 crores of which Rs. 16.40 crores would go to the States by way of additional excise in lieu of sales tax. The effect of the proposals would be a marginal increase in the price of the cheaper varieties of cigarettes, but a much sharper increase for the more expensive varieties.

66. Textiles, particularly coarse and medium varieties of cloth, are a basic necessity, and their prices rose rather inordinately in 1970-71. Despite other constraint I have therefore decided that the impost on textiles should be modest this year. I propose to step up slightly the additional excise duties on medium A and medium B varieties of cotton textiles from 4.8 paise to 6 paise per square metre and also to round off the additional duty leviable on coarse cloth from 3.6 paise to 4 paise per square metre. With respect to superfine and fine cloth, however, I propose to go much further and raise the rates of the additional excise duty to 25 paise and 15 paise respectively per square metre. These several measures should fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 4.00 crores which will accrue entirely to the States.

67. My other major proposal in regard to excise is in the area of motor spirit, solvents and a number of other minor lubricants. In view of the rise in international oil prices, there is need for the maximum economy in the utilisation of petroleum and petroleum products if we are to conserve our scarce foreign exchange resources. No doubt, there will be a certain hardship involved in this, but I am afraid it has to be borne by our people. To curb consumption, I therefore, propose to increase the duty on motor spirit by Rs. 200 per kilo litre or 20 paise per litre. This measure will fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 36.30 crores in the current year.

68. There is extensive misuse of certain special boiling point spirits, otherwise known as solvent oils, as

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adulterants for motor spirit. To discourage this practice I propose to raise the duty on solvents from the present rate of Rs. 45 per kilo litre to Rs. 845 per kilo litre. This measure will yield Rs. 4.25 crores during the current year.

69. Similarly, to prevent the adulteration of mineral turpentine oil with superior kerosene, an extra duty of Rs. 100 per metric tonne is being imposed on the former. In the case of liquid petroleum gas, I am proposing to abolish the *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent and, instead, impose a specific duty of 25 paise per kilogram. The rate of duty which at present obtains on lubricating stock oils and greases directly derived from refined petroleum would also from now on apply to blended lubricating oils, greases and calcined petroleum coke. However, the base petroleum products used in the manufacture of the latter items would be given a credit for the duty that might already have been paid. I expect these measures to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 9 crores during 1971-72.

70. At present, carbon dioxide is liable to duty, but other gases, such as oxygen, chlorine, ammonia and refrigerant gases are exempt; these exemptions are being withdrawn. However, oxygen for medicinal use and ammonia used in the manufacture of fertilizers would continue to be exempted from duty. This measure is expected to yield Rs. 1.60 crores.

71. I also propose to raise the basic duty on glassware to 20 per cent and on sheet and plate glass to 15 per cent. Glass shells, glass slabs and laboratory glassware would be left untouched. While the duty on sanitary and glazed wares was revised last year, tableware and china ware left undisturbed. This deficiency I propose to make good this year; both these items will now attract a uniform duty of 20 per cent. These two changes are estimated to provide us this year with additional revenue of around Rs. 3.15 crores.

72. While air-conditioners pay a duty at the rate of 53.3 per cent, till now, the evaporative type of coolers have been exempt from duty. This discrimination deserves to be removed. However, I am proposing a duty of only 25 per cent on them and, at the same time, exempting them from the payment of the special excise duty. Vacuum flasks, similarly exempt till now, will also have to bear a levy of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. The gain to revenue would be Rs. 54 lakhs in the current year.

73. It is proposed to revise the duty on soap from the present effective rate of 11.4 per cent to 15 per cent. This would result in only a marginal increase in the price of toilet soaps. Household and laundry soaps are being left untouched. Because of partial exemption, the effective rate of duty on surface active agents works out to even less than that on ordinary household and laundry soaps. It is therefore proposed to abolish the partial exemption and restore the full statutory rate of duty on these products. These two revisions—relating to soap and surface active agents—are likely to yield a revenue of Rs. 2.55 crores for the rest of the year.

74. It is also proposed to tax certain other luxury items. Latex foam sponge, used extensively in the manufacture of foam mattresses, bears at present a relatively low basic rate of duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. I propose to double this rate of duty. A similar levy will be imposed on polyurethane foam as well as certain products made out of this particular foam. The basic rate of duty on plates, sheets and strips of rubber is also being stepped up from 20 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. These measures would bring in Rs. 2.60 crores of additional revenue in 1971-72.

75. The duty on crown corks and pilfer-proof caps is proposed to be raised from 1 paise to 2 paise each. This measure is expected to yield Rs. 1.90 crores.

76. A few other changes are being proposed by way of rationalisation. These include an excise levy on dehydrated canned and bottled vegetables and on preparations of glucose and dextrose, the removal of the special concession of 50 paise per kg. on the basic excise duty for certain varieties of staple fibre, the rounding off of the duty on cement from 23.76 per cent to 24 per cent, revising the duty upwards on woolen yarn and shifting a portion of the incidence to wool tops, revising the rates of duty on electric lighting bulbs other than those of 60 Watts and less, revising the rates for fluorescent tubes as well as for electric fans and industrial fans other than those of a diameter not exceeding 16 inches, and removal of the concession of Rs. 500 per tonne on copper used in the manufacture of wires and cables. These assorted measures would yield a combined revenue of over Rs. 6 crores.

77. I have talked earlier about the need for the rapid reduction of income inequalities not only in the urban areas but also in the countryside. One way in which this could be brought about is through levying selectively indirect taxes on products and equipment used in agricultural operations by the richer sections of the peasantry. I propose, therefore, to tax agricultural tractors by charging a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*; this levy is likely to fetch a revenue of Rs. 3.40 crores in the current year.

78. To augment revenue, several new items are being introduced into the orbit of Central excise taxation. The commodities and the rates of duty are being so chosen that the net effect of these imposts on the price level will be negligible. The items I propose to bring in include perfumed hair oil, shampoos, lipsticks, pressure cookers, playing cards, zip fasteners, photographic cameras, cinematographic projectors and linoleum. Very few of us perhaps would like to venture an opinion on the contribution made by perfumed hair oil, lipsticks or playing cards to the style, pace and quality of

living in modern India. But Honourable Members will, I am sure, agree with me that most of these commodities constitute the appurtenances of high living; excise levies on them will have little effect on the level of living of the overwhelming mass of the community.

79. For the same reason, I am proposing a levy on certain ready-made garments which are mostly purchased by the well-to-do. However, in order to protect the small manufacturers, this levy will be confined to ready-made garments manufactured with the use of power and sold under registered trade marks or brand names. As a further concession to the small producers, clearances upto a specified value would be excluded from the excise provided the aggregate annual output in the unit concerned does not exceed a ceiling.

80. I also propose to introduce an excise levy on a number of producer goods such as ball and roller bearings, bolts, nuts and screws, electric insulation and non-medical adhesive tapes, welding electrodes, grinding wheels and motor starters, as it is difficult to tax the end-products of these items and we are currently losing some potential revenue. The rate of duty will be 10 per cent. It is also proposed to charge a duty of 10 per cent on electric supply meters, typewriter ribbons, mosaic tiles, fork lift and platform trucks and certain motor vehicle parts accessories. Wherever necessary, the interests of the small producers will be protected by a concession similar to the one I have mentioned in the context of ready-made garments.

81. Four more chemicals are being added to the list of excisable chemicals, and will be liable to duty at 10 per cent. A similar levy will also be imposed on camphor and menthol.

82. These various measures of new excise levies together are likely to yield Rs. 15 crores.

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83. I now want to announce an important new measure intended to meet the cost of the programme for children's health and nutrition. I propose to levy a duty of 10 paise per kg. on Maida processed by roller flour mills in the organised sector. This particular flour is usually consumed by the richer sections of the population and otherwise used in the manufacture of sweets; the consumption of bread, another item in the manufacture of which Maida is used, is again mostly confined among the higher income groups. I am sure the slight additional expenditure which this levy would imply would be cheerfully borne by these consumers since the resultant revenue of Rs. 7.4 crores which will accrue to the Centre will be earmarked for being spent on the welfare of children. In addition, the States also will receive nearly Rs. 1.8 crores from this measure.

84. I will now refer to a few excise concessions which I have considered desirable. To promote the use of minor oils in the manufacture of soap and thereby reduce our dependence on imported tallow and oils, I propose to reduce the incidence of the duty on soap wherever there is certain minimum use of minor oils like neem and sal. The rate of duty on sodium silicate will be reduced to encourage the output of cheaper varieties of soap in the small-scale sector. In order to foster the greater utilisation of cottonseed oil, the existing excise rebate for using this oil in the manufacture of vanaspati will be increased. A similar concession is also proposed to be accorded to rice-bran oil.

85. With a view to providing some relief to the small and marginal units using powerlooms for manufacturing cotton fabrics, I propose to reduce the rate of compounded levy on units where not more than 4 powerlooms are installed from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10 per loom per annum. In the case of units employing more than 4 powerlooms, the compounded levy will be half of the existing rates.

The concession at present available to independent processors; will be rationalised. There are also a couple of marginal concession for the manufacturers of embroidery and leather clothes.

86. All these reliefs and concessions together would cost the exchequer around Rs. 1.50 crores for the remaining part of the year.

87. This brings me to the end of the rather long enumeration of the proposed changes with regard to excise duties. Taking all the proposals for excise duties together, the total yield for the rest of the current financial year will be roughly Rs. 89 crores for the Centre and Rs. 43 crores for the States.

(C) *Other Measures*

88. I am afraid, having dealt with direct taxes, customs and excises, I am not quite through as I have yet to propose to the Honourable Members a new measure which is not quite in the nature of an excise levy. This is a tax which I propose to impose on foreign travel. The levy will be at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on all tickets purchased in rupees; tickets paid for in foreign exchange will be exempt. The only other major exemption would be for students and scientists. The estimated revenue from this measure which would come into effect from a date to be notified later, would be about Rs. 7.0 crores. In case any Honourable Member feels that I am taking away what many airlines have graciously offered by way of concessional fares, I wish to assure that with the proposed ad valorem tax, the value of the concession in absolute terms would in fact be enhanced.

89. And now I come to the final set of proposals I have to announce on behalf of my colleague, the Minister for Communications. Honourable Members are aware that Posts and Telegraph branches have incurred heavy losses in the past and

are anticipated to show a loss of as much as Rs. 15 crores during the current year. Both the Tariff Inquiry Committee which was set up to examine the rates structure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended the need for financial viability and the desirability of surplus being generated from the operation of Posts and Telegraphs. A certain upward revision in tariffs is therefore inescapable. While proposing this revision, we have kept in view the problems faced by the less affluent sections of society; items like postcards, letter cards, and letters have thus been kept completely out of the purview of the upward adjustment of rates. Most of the proposed increases relate to registration fees for postal articles, and teregraph and telephone tariffs. The registration and parcel fees are being raised by 5 paise and 10 paise respectively for 400 grams. There are also minor adjustments in the charges for telegrams consisting of more than 8 words as well as in the rentals for telephones, teleprinters and teleservices. The Memorandum detailing the proposed charges is being circulated along with the Budget papers.

90. So far as the Union Budget is concerned, the various proposals outlined would imply, for 1971-72, additional revenue aggregating to Rs. 177 crores. The budgetary gap of Rs. 397 crores I had indicated earlier will accordingly be now scaled down to Rs. 220 crores.

91. I have now come to the end of my labours. Quite candidly, it has been for me a difficult Budget to frame. There are a wide range of fiscal proposals and, in some directions, the impact of the new levies cannot but be considerable. Let me remind Honourable Members, however, that the price rise in the economy has been sufficiently disquieting last year, and the budgetary deficit must therefore be kept within reasonable limits. In addition to the obligation that we owe to the community to increase substantially the size of the Plan and to provide for greater

employment opportunities, there is, at this stage, still the imponderable factor of the developments in East Bengal and the rising flood of evacuees.

92. Fiscal policy, however, is not a matter simply, or even primarily, of raising resources to meet the inescapable demands on the national exchequer. It must serve larger objectives as well and guide the economy in desired directions. It must in particular, make a significant impact on existing inequalities in income, wealth and economic power and reduce ostentatious consumption. It is for this reason that, in the field of direct taxation. I have introduced a number of measures whose significance to revenue in the short run may not be so great but which are vital for the achievement of a just society. In the field of indirect taxation also, objectives such as those of reducing pressures on our balance of payments have been kept in mind; and care has been taken to ensure that only a small proportion of the additional burden is borne by the common man.

93. It is hardly possible to claim that a new social and economic order can be ushered in through budgetary policy alone much less through a single Budget. In a Budget of this magnitude it is also difficult to reconcile all the objectives we have set before ourselves. But I hope I have not flinched from the duty of trying to meet the immediate and urgent requirements while furthering our accepted objective of a truly socialist society.

18 05 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) Bill*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YESHWANT-RAO CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial

proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 31, 1971/Jyaishta 10, 1893 (SAKA).

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28.5.71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.